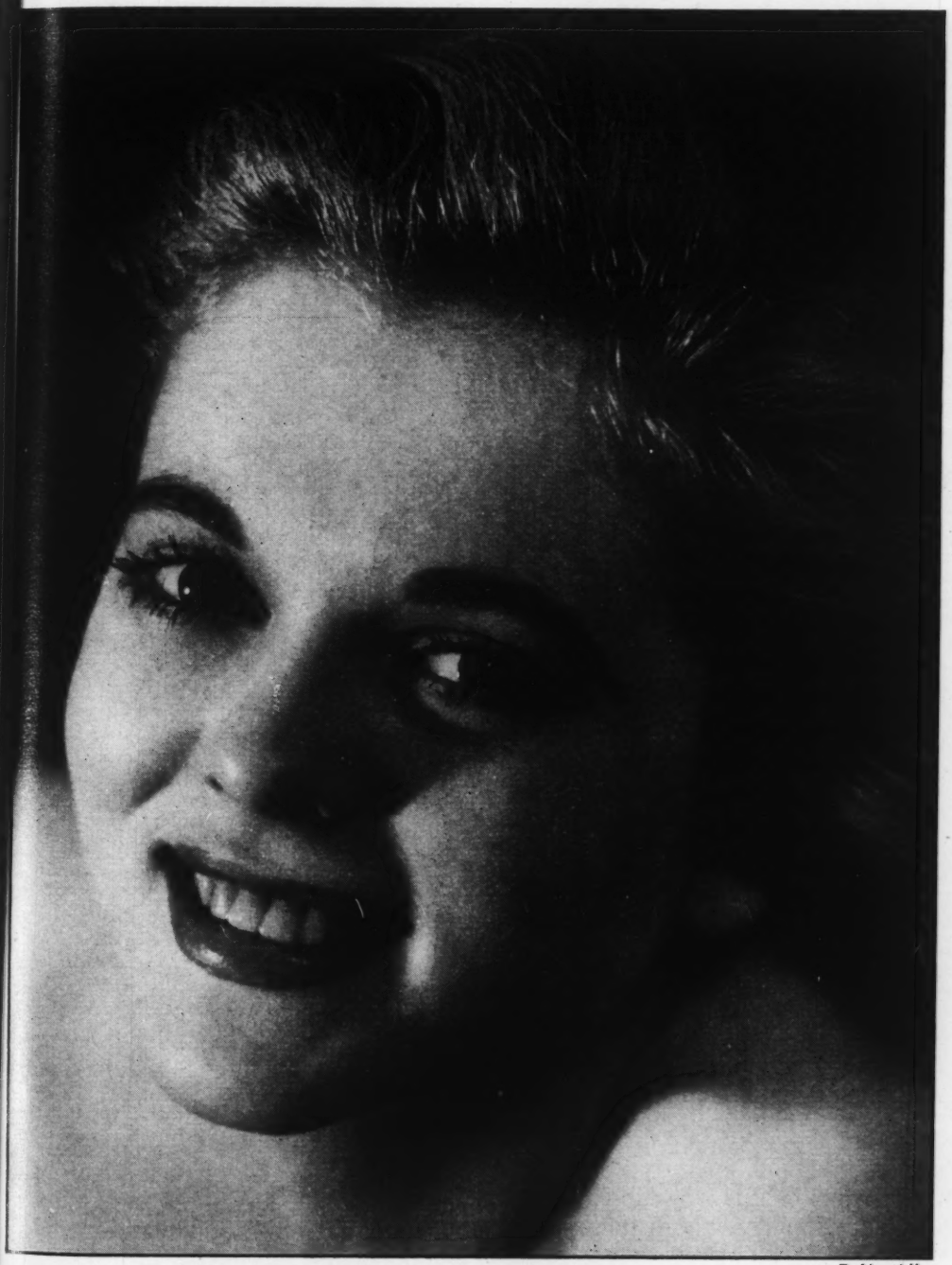
Saturday Night

March 19, 1955 • 10 Cents



Robin Adler

SHIRLEY DOUGLAS: Pageants to musical comedy (Page 4).

The Front Page

It is unfashionable now to speak of the Age of the Common Man—which is just as well, because that Age, if there ever was such a thing, has come to an end, and the Common Man, if he ever existed, has become the Mass Slob. When people talked without embarrassment about that Age, they rather liked the Common Man; he was pretty sound, fundamentally, and with a little help here and there he would in time grow to deserve the faith reposed in him by idealists who thought about him as an individual. Now he is the Slob, and it is becoming fashionable to scorn and deplore him, because, in his millions, he is a stupid lout who doesn't know what's good for him and cannot be trusted to make any sort of serious judgment.

As good an example as any of this attitude is found in the current debate about fluoridation of municipal water supplies. In several Canadian communities, advocates of fluoridation have strongly opposed putting the question to a vote because (they say) the doctors and dentists know what should be done and the chances are that the voters, a notoriously stupid lot, do

NEW AIDS FOR AIRLINES
By Ross Willmot: Page 7

True, it won't fly- but it does have variable pitch propellers in its Dynaflow Drive*

SUPER 2-door Riviera
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

WE'RE sure that you'll thrill to the style of these 1955 Buicks. And you'll get a thrill out of bossing the horsepower in this eager beauty.

But that's not the whole reason why the "thrill of the year is Buick."

We tapped a whole new field of acceleration

Let's put it this way. Modern air liners have one propeller pitch for take-off—another for cruising—which gives them the most efficient use of horsepower and fuel under all conditions.

Now, Buicks don't fly—but they do have propeller-like blades in their Dynaflow Drive.

This means that you save gas when these blades are set for cruising. Then, when you change their pitch, you get a safety-surge on the highway, *when you need it!*

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Thrill of the year is Buick.

Thrill of the year is Buick

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In every 1955 Buick you find the styling of the year—highlighted by a bold-patterned front end, a rakish sweep of rear end lines, the pace-setting panoramic windshield.

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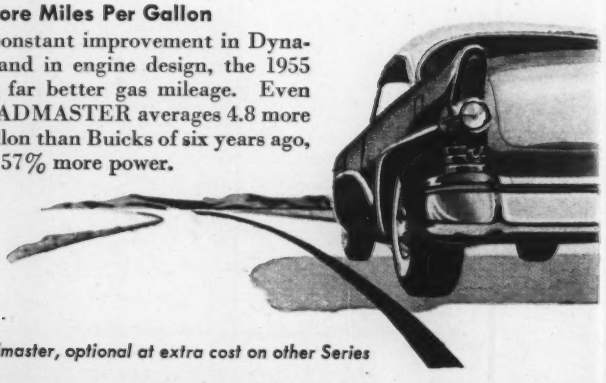
Thanks to constant improvement in Dynaflow Drive and in engine design, the 1955 Buicks give far better gas mileage. Even the new ROADMASTER averages 4.8 more miles per gallon than Buicks of six years ago, yet delivers 57% more power.



*Standard on Roadmaster, optional at extra cost on other Series

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

not. It is the same attitude that is reflected in the increasing use of appointed boards and commissions with autocratic powers; the experts want only obedience and money from the Slob, not interference.

To pundits like Walter Lippmann, the Slob has become a menace to democracy. In his recently published book, *The Public Philosophy*, he says: "Successful democratic politicians . . . advance politically only as they placate, appease, bribe, seduce, bamboozle or otherwise . . . manipulate the demanding and threatening elements in their constituencies". A less scholarly view, that of the huckster, is given in another recent book, Max Wylie's *Clear Channels:* "We are living in the age of the jerk. But what of it? We have always been living in the age of the jerk. Most people have been 'tasteless slobs' since their antediluvian beginnings. They don't mind it. They don't even know it. They think other people are jerks."

There are plenty of other examples, enough to show that contempt for the Slob is a constant state of mind fixing the social attitudes of many more people than the precious few who always have been nauseated by the unwashed masses. The presumption is that the Slob, useful though he is as a drudge, a consumer, an audience, is actually incapable of rational decision; he can be "sold", exploited, coaxed and bullied, but never trusted. He is, in other words, unfit to govern himself.

It may be smart to believe this; undoubtedly it gives a person a very comfortable feeling of superiority. But it is also a cheap, cynical denial of the fundamental principle hammered out by the generations of great-hearted men who built the foundations of Anglo-American democracy. The Slob is a composite of millions of individuals, not of domestic animals. He has a mind to be informed, a soul to be inspired, and an integrity not to be violated. He is all of us, and if we lose faith in him, we are lost ourselves.

The Weary MP

WE ARE indebted to Arthur Blakely, wide-awake Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette,* for an explanation of an odd difference in two votes that came within minutes of each in the House of Commons the other day. Both votes were on the bill dealing with control of international rivers, and so closely did they come that the doors of the Commons were not opened during the interval between them. Party line-ups were unchanged, but one vote went 179-16 and the next 178-16. "Original assumption," Mr. Blakely wrote, "was that somehow or other, some MP must have slipped out. The real reason for the discrepancy is that a member fell asleep during the first

The Front Page

vote and didn't regain consciousness until after the second." We hope the member's dreams were pleasant. It would be a great waste if he used the time for which he gets paid $10,000 a year on nothing better than nightmares.

Counsellor

THURGOOD MARSHALL, the Negro lawyer who planned, pleaded and won the desegregation case in the United States Supreme Court last year, says that the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People receives very few complaints from Canada. "There have been one or two a summer, certainly not more than five, and those mostly from the Montreal-Quebec area," he told us. "This is not a high percentage considering that the department gets 100-150 pieces of mail per day, many of them instancing cases of discrimination. We have no organized branch in Canada, though there has been considerable agitation from Montreal for one. I'm against forming branches where it is difficult to supervise them. We closed our branch in Honolulu because of the difficulty of supervision. There is always the danger of Communists trying to take over.

Moss

THURGOOD MARSHALL: Still there.

"Actually, very few Negroes are influenced by Communist propaganda. In the thirties there was a terrific drive when the Communists offered the Negroes anything they wanted. Quite a few became good listeners, but then they got into the study groups and found that there were three aims: world revolution, which didn't make sense to Negroes; atheism, which had no appeal to Negroes with strong religious convictions; and the formation of a 49th state where the Negroes would voluntarily segregate themselves. The place the Communists chose for this self-determining state was Mississippi. How anybody could be that dumb I don't know."

Mr. Marshall has been working with the Association's legal department since his law school days. When he graduated, he joined the legal staff in Baltimore in 1933. "I was sent to New York on a six months' deal and I'm still there. We've had 30-odd cases argued in the Supreme Court and won all but four. I lost two of those, so my batting average is not very good.

"Since May 17, when we won the desegregation decision, we've made more progress than anyone would have expected. Complete implementation of the policy may come in any time from two years to two generations. Personally, I think it will come when the present elementary school children are grown up. Young people are invariably without prejudices until they've been taught them. There's always a group waiting to be organized. So our job is to organize the good people of a community so that the lunatic fringe will be afraid to start anything."

Informality

NOW IT IS the sofa that is likely to be sacrificed to television. The trend, we are told, is towards curved and sectional furniture that allows for informal arrangement. We've been nervous about sectional furniture ever since the evening we went down between the two sections, under the unexpected welcome of our host's Great Dane. One minute we were sitting holding a plate of creamed chicken, and the next we were on the floor with the chicken and the dog in our lap. As an informal arrangement, of course, it could hardly have been surpassed.

Talk and Jobs

THERE WERE more than 500,000 people out of work in Canada this month. Some of them were getting their only food from charitable agencies and municipal soup kitchens; many more, their unemployment insurance used up, were eking out the last few dollars of their savings. They had no reason for unrelieved depression, of course, even though they might be starving; they could look around them at all the evidences of prosperity, they could listen to a vast amount of talk about unemployment and they could amuse themselves by watching the fast, skilful game of Hot Potato that was being played with professional finesse by the politicians. Indeed, about the only thing they couldn't do was to find work.

Not all the politicians were ducking the Potato. The Liberal David Croll drew

The Front Page

for the House of Commons a pretty detailed blueprint of the way jobs could be created, but it suggested deficit financing and would be little better than a temporary, though effective, expedient. Others urged the Federal Government to hold, without unnecessary delay, a full-scale economic conference with the representatives of the provinces, and thus got closer to the core of the problem of remedial action that can have lasting benefit. The need for such a conference has been evident for a long time.

The Government has announced that a Dominion-provincial conference on fiscal relations will be held "as early as can be conveniently arranged" and that unemployment can be discussed at that meeting. That is much too vague a statement. It smacks too much of an attitude of "If we put it off long enough maybe something will happen to make things better". If the Federal and provincial governments have given so little thought to the strains on regional and national economies that they need long months to prepare for a conference, they have been unworthy of their stewardship. The hardships now being endured by many people and some industries have not come into being overnight, but have been felt for months and, in some cases, years. The imperfections of the tax system have not suddenly been revealed, but have been obvious for a long time. It is this long-standing evidence that has made a Dominion-provincial conference overdue, and only reckless negligence could account for lack of preparation.

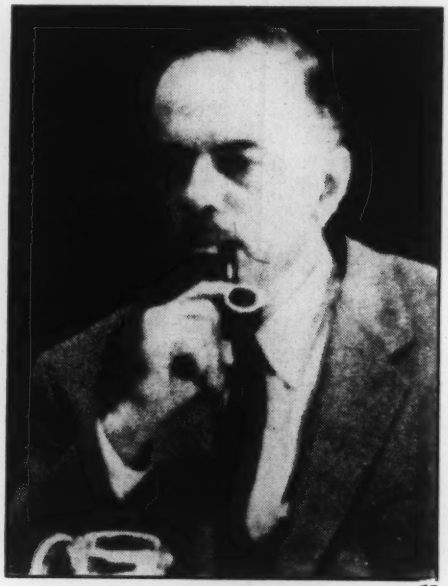
Privileges

A PARCHMENT scroll in a silver case was not by any means the only thing that Prime Minister St. Laurent received a while ago when he was given "the honorary freedom of the City of London". The award carries with it certain ancient privileges, including the right of admission, if necessary, to "any of the city's alms houses". There are eighteen people now entitled to the honorary freedom of the City of London and the lifetime hospitality that goes with it, but they appear to have been quite carefully selected from among those sturdy citizens who never forget to pay their insurance premiums.

Royal Canadian

SOME TIME last December, Charles Stein was reading a newspaper with the thoughtful attention to be expected of a lawyer who is a Queen's Counsel. He is also Under Secretary of State, the senior civil servant in a department that, among other things, administers the Trade Mark and Design Act, and when he came to an item reporting that the Canadian Pacific planned to call one of its trains the Royal Canadian, he was curious. Curiosity in a lawyer who is also a civil servant is never idle, and soon a letter was on its way to the CPR asking if the company had obtained permission to use the word "Royal". The company did not think permission was needed, but Mr. Stein, quoting Section 9 of the Trade Mark Act, thought otherwise. There was a discussion about the interpretation of the clause, the company said the legal equivalent of "the hell with it", and decided that the train would be called simply The Canadian.

That, broadly, was the story told to the House of Commons a couple of weeks



CP

CHARLES STEIN: Alert.

ago by Prime Minister St. Laurent, after news of Mr. Stein's great concern about the integrity of "Royal" had leaked out. The Prime Minister was just as concerned as Mr. Stein: "The Trade Mark Act clearly indicates that in the view of Parliament this provision was put there for the protection of certain institutions, not because there was objection to the use of the word. It was felt that it should be protected presumably in the interests of the dignity of the monarchial institution."

The Prime Minister, as always, made a plausible case for the curiosity of Mr. Stein—so plausible that one could almost believe that it was something more than officiousness that made the Under Secretary write to the CPR, and that he will now proceed to crack down on all the Royal poolrooms, theatres, taxis, bakeries, restaurants, pickle makers and pants pressers doing business from coast to coast. But plausibility and probability are not synonymous. Mr. Stein's worry about "permission" comes too late to have much meaning, since the word has appeared in too many titles and too many places in Canada now to have any connotation of imperial authority. There is even a Royal Canadian dance band.

If Mr. Stein had not noticed the original news item, possibly the Royal Canadian would have made its appearance without any interference from the Department of the Secretary of State, and it is interesting to speculate on what the Under Secretary would have done when presented with a *fait accompli*. Our guess is that nothing at all would have happened.

Meeting Trouble

EVIDENCE of the hopeless complexity of modern life keeps turning up everywhere, and nowhere more frequently than in the lonely-hearts columns. For example: "Dear Miss Dix, What does one do about a married man who looks at women while driving his car?" The answer was merely a suggestion that the questioner not go borrowing trouble—as practical a bit of advice as proposing that the wife haul the gaper into traffic court and ask for a three months' suspension of the marriage licence. One doesn't have to borrow trouble these days—it's waiting to be picked up for nothing down and nothing a month. One can only reach a compromise with it. Thus Miss Dix's correspondent could take out plenty of insurance on her husband, stay out of the car and let trouble take its inevitable course.

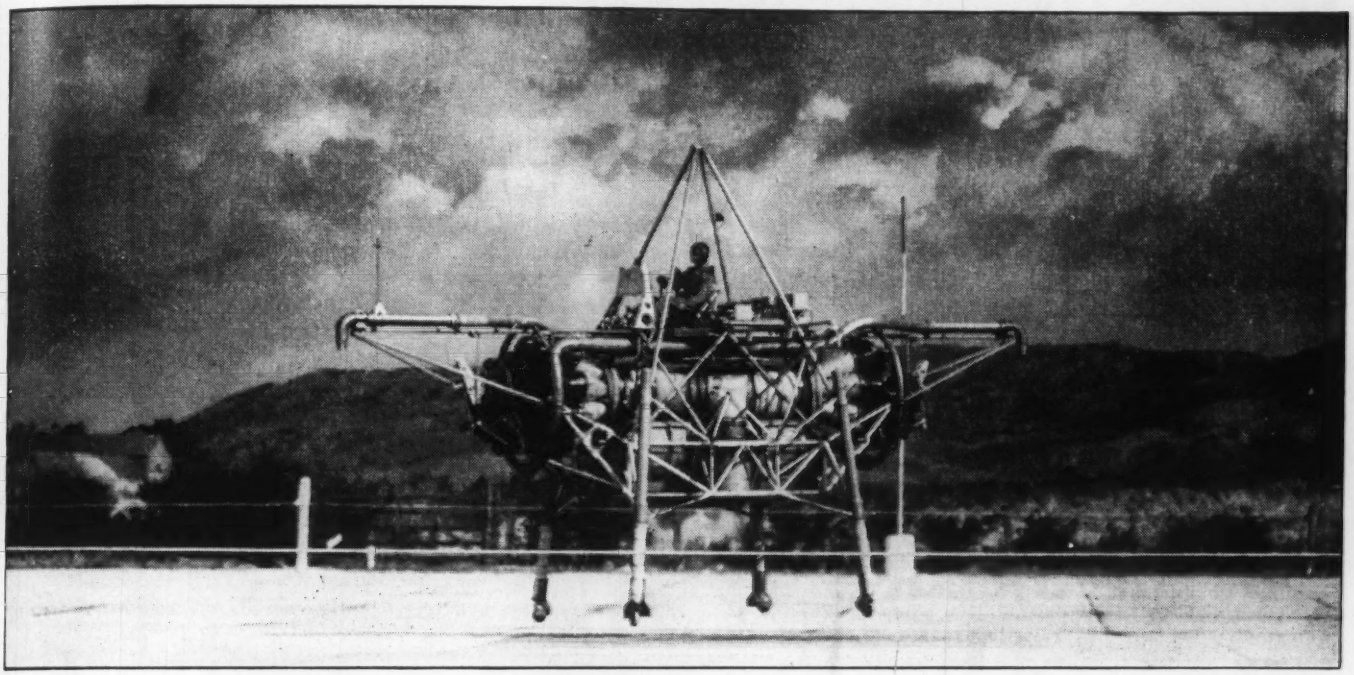
Out of the West (*Cover Picture*)

TO THE ROSTER of Canadian actresses which includes Joan Miller, Judith Evelyn and Frances Hyland, all of whom have come out of the west to win success in the theatres of London or New York, must be added the name of Shirley Douglas, the 20-year-old daughter of Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan. After receiving a "best actress" award at the regional drama festival in Regina in 1952, she was accepted, on the recommendation of adjudicators Pierre Le Fevre and Michael Saint Denis, and without the customary audition, at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, Eng. She went there to study in the fall of that year. In addition to her work at the Academy, she has been playing on TV and in repertory.

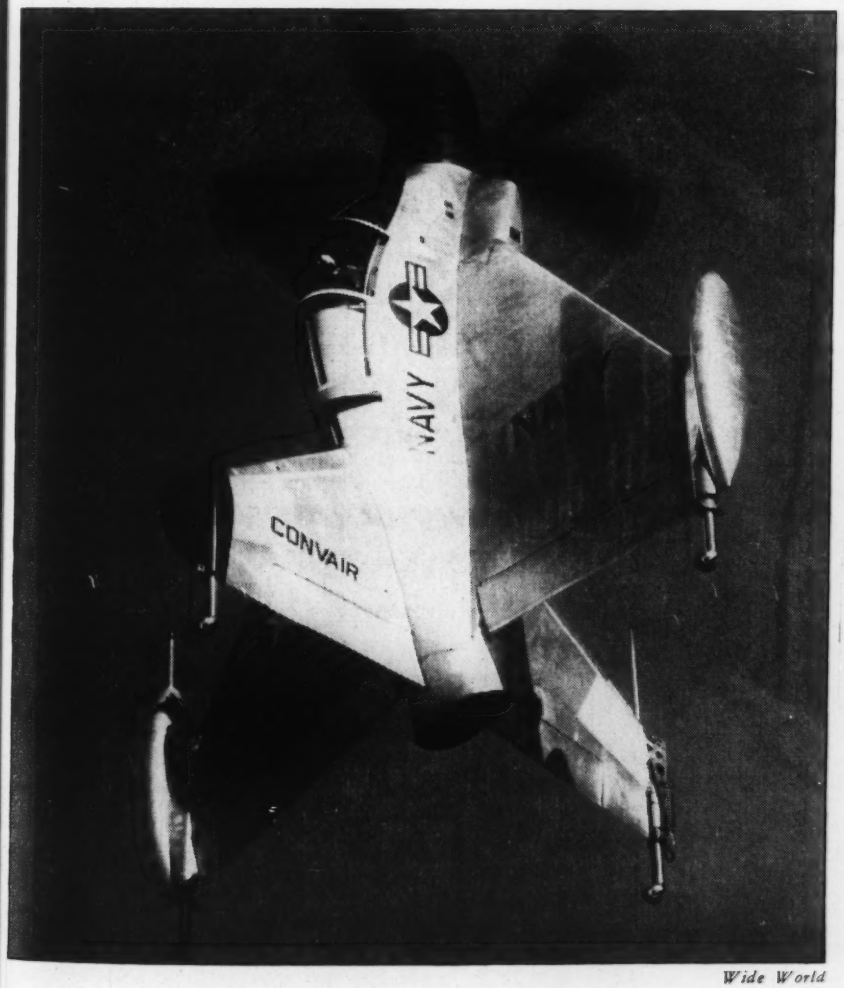
Last summer Miss Douglas went on tour in the feminine lead of *To Dorothy, a Son*. Then she was given the role of the ingenue, Helen, in the musical *Wonderful Town*. After playing in Manchester and Brighton, the show opened in London in February. The corn-blonde girl who made her first stage appearance in a pageant in Weyburn, Sask., at the age of three, appears to be well on the way to a shining future.

First Steps to Powered Vertical Flight

Aircraft Designers Work to Eliminate Airport Runways



Rolls-Royce

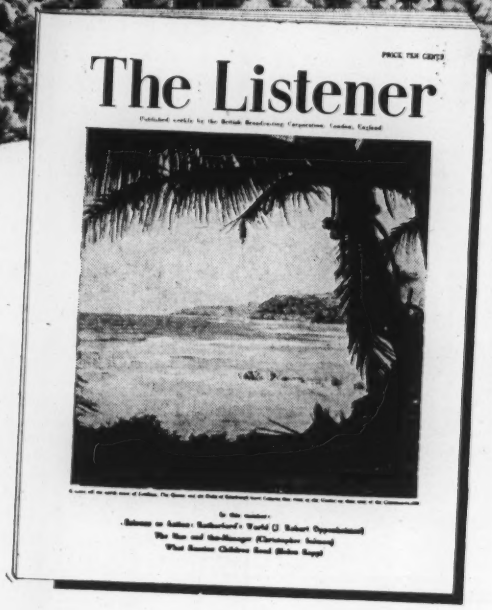


Wide World

Britain's "Flying Bedstead" and the U.S. "Pogo"

"No wings, no rotors, no runways" might be the motto for the most unconventional flying machine yet developed for experimental purposes. The British "four poster" is powered by two Rolls-Royce Nene *turbojet engines, placed inwards with a common exhaust unit pointing downwards, providing a jet cushion for elevation and descent through throttle manipulation of jet thrust. The pilot uses a conventional control column and rudder bar to regulate the fore-and-aft and lateral movement by a flow of compressed air from the engines, which escapes through nozzles at the ends of crossarms. The existence of this project first became known to the public at the time of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' 1954 Farnborough Air Display when brief details of the VTO machine were announced. Now security authorities have released films of actual test flights of the 3½-ton device made at the Flight Establishment at Hucknall, Nottinghamshire. The special control system was developed by the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.*

In the U.S., Convair's XFY-1 Navy fighter takes off straight up. The "Pogo's" only landing gear comprises four casters set into the tips of the delta wing and fins. The plane, developed at the San Diego plant of General Dynamics Corporation, has gone through its complete flight cycle of vertical take-off, high-speed horizontal flight and vertical landing.



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More Automatic Control Today's Airline Need

By ROSS WILLMOT

IF HAD SUPER CONSTELLATION 407, out of Tampa, been bound for Buffalo Airport instead of Malton Airport one fateful evening last December, there is little doubt it would have landed safely. Instead it undershot the runway by nine miles, crashed through five fences and burned completely. Its 16 passengers and seven crew members miraculously escaped.

This 66-ton aircraft, one of the finest of TCA's fleet, could have been guided safely through the 600-foot overcast by a radar device such as Ground Controlled Approach (GCA), which is common equipment on U.S. landing fields. Although Canadian airlines think that GCA installations would be justified in terms of air traffic control and safety, particularly at major Canadian airports, the first Canadian installation is only now taking place at Gander Airport on an experimental basis.

The Department of Transport, which operates our airports, maintains that because of the costliness of GCA, the equipment will have to be given a thorough test before it can be decided whether or not this particular type will supplement the Instrument Landing System (ILS) now in use.

Super Constellation 407 was using ILS at Malton when it crashed. Presumably the equipment itself, which is highly regarded, was not at fault because other airliners, just before and just after the crash, using the same system, were guided to a safe landing. Something in 407's individual landing procedure was faulty. Probably this could have been detected by the GCA operators on the ground and corrected in the aircraft.

Up until the mid-air collision last April of TCA's Flight Nine with an RCAF Harvard trainer and the resultant loss of 37 lives, Canada boasted one of the best airline safety records in the world. Only one of the 1,754,629 passengers carried by Canadian airlines on scheduled flights in 1953, the last year for which records are available, was killed. TCA had a seven year record of 3,541 million passenger miles without a fatality. Its accident record was .43 per 100 million passenger miles. And it's doubtful if airline bookings were affected by the Moose Jaw and Malton incidents. Since the war, passengers on Canadian airlines have increased from 100,000 a year to 3 million and the figure still mounts.

Have the air traffic control facilities at our airports and along our 15,000 miles of airways kept up with this amazing growth in the use of aircraft? Apart from the lack of provision of such equipment as GCA, Canadian airline authorities who are in the best position to judge, think that Canada is about on a par with the U.S.A. with respect to regulations and the facilities to control air traffic.

Unlike the United States, where most airports are locally controlled, our airports (and airways) have been made the responsibility of the Department of Transport, which builds and maintains them. Over 100 airports are under its direct supervision. At the present time Canada has a good airways system staffed by competent and well trained men. DOT claims its system of radio ranges and tele-communications is second to none. Our airline equipment is among the best in the world and our pilots are superbly trained.

Landing an airliner in bad weather is a major problem that involves two factors: the airport and the airplane. The speed of an aircraft approaching the airport is usually well over 100 miles an hour; in bad weather there is little time for second trials at landing. The man in the control tower can detect the airplane with GCA equipment, tell the pilot what to do and "talk" him down. Or the pilot can detect the airport by ILS equipment and direct himself to the landing.

In the years since the war there has been considerable controversy over the respective merits of GCA and ILS. The two systems, however, complement rather than compete with each other. Government agencies, both in Canada and the U.S.A. favor ILS, while the air forces of both countries pull for GCA. Pilots themselves seem divided.

Instrument Landing System, as its name implies, is purely mechanical. Radio beams from opposite ends of a runway move needles on a dial in the cockpit, which show the pilot just how far left or right or above or below he is in relation to his glide path, an invisible aerial runway down which the airliner descends.

Ground Controlled Approach is a radio-radar landing system. A ground crew, using radar, tracks the plane around and a talker tells the pilot, by short-wave radio, what to do and when to do it to make a safe landing. The pilot can relax and merely follow instructions. GCA uses mobile equipment and so has the possible advantage of being able to be used according to wind shifts. No equipment is needed in the aircraft other than efficient radio telephony.

Some pilots claim that even with GCA there comes a time when they have to see the runway in order to land. They regard

TCA

THE CONTROL TOWER: Handling traffic in the air is a complicated procedure.

it as a secondary but valuable aid for a low visibility approach. A high degree of skill is required by its control officer and the four or five operators involved; it deprives the pilot of much responsibility for control of his own aircraft and it needs high-class communications, which are not always available, particularly with aircraft of different nationalities. In addition, the ground equipment is costly.

Airline pilots as a group are naturally in favor of any and all aids that will contribute to air safety. Some think that the Moose Jaw crash could have been averted had the TCA airliner been equipped with radar to give warning of approaching aircraft or obstructions. This equipment is now being experimented with by U.S. airlines and studied by Canadian operators. As a group the Canadian pilots recently presented a brief to the Canadian Government noting 14 near-misses on the airways and recommending that all possible steps be taken to encourage the development of airborne radar to prevent such mid-air collisions.

These airline pilots also recommended that control of all air traffic within controlled areas be thoroughly examined. The airlines have as a long-range objective the air traffic control of all aircraft using the airways. This would require all aircraft to have radio telephone and radio navigation units. Each aircraft would file a flight plan, receive a clearance at an assigned altitude and make radio reports en route in order that its progress might be observed by air traffic control. Obviously such an objective would take some time to accomplish because of the heavy load that would be placed on air traffic control. Private pilots are more than a little alarmed at the prospect of being run down by an airliner, whose pilots have put it on automatic control, while they eat, read or even sleep. There is a certain amount of justifiable pressure now being exerted on airline pilots to earn their not-inconsiderable salaries by flying or at least by watching.

The problems of controlling traffic in the air have become enormously complicated by the different cruising and landing speeds of aircraft now in use, ranging from slow puddle-jumpers to supersonic fighters. The use of such jet-powered airliners as the new TCA Viscounts means that the landing time of these greedy fuel-consumers will have to be determined soon after they take off rather than while they are in the circuit of their destination. Today's controllers, as a matter of fact, have largely dispensed with the idea of holding the aircraft in the circuit. They land aircraft straight from their starting point or clear them to their destination. To save fuel they also try to regulate ground operations so that running-time on the ground rarely exceeds five minutes.

Having achieved public trust for their safety record, airlines are now bending every effort to achieve regularity. In this, rather than in speed or economy, they think the greatest advance in air transport can be made. Air cancellations because of bad weather are now largely being eliminated thanks to developments in radio and radar. Canadian airlines complete about 96 per cent of their scheduled flights, which is on a par with the experience of other airlines.

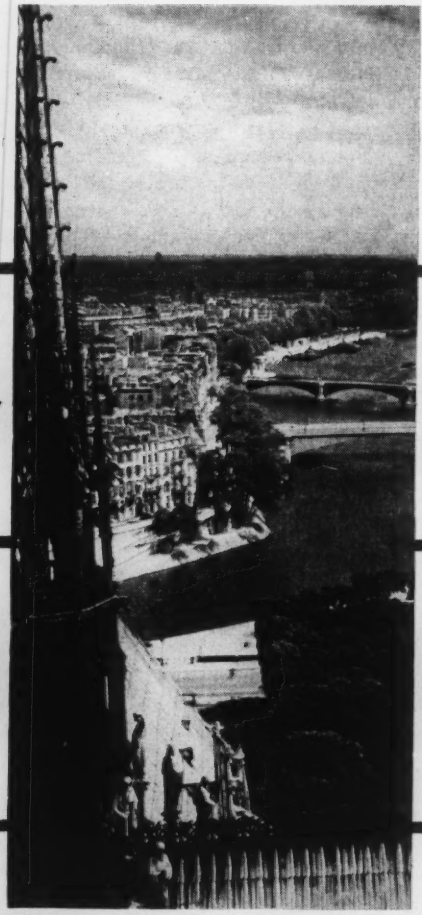
MOST AUTHORITIES are agreed that automatic air traffic control systems should incorporate the following principles:

For airport control: First, ground equipment that automatically determines the precise position of all aircraft in the control area and automatically directs such aircraft to lanes for approaching, holding and landing with spacings between aircraft proportional to their speeds. The equipment should be self-checking, give automatic warning of mal-functioning to the airport controller and provide him with means for monitoring the performance of the equipment and of all aircraft in the control areas. Second, means for enabling the airport controller to give directions instantly to any aircraft in the control area in case the automatic system fails.

For landing control: First, means for approaching the airport or landing the plane automatically, thus relieving the pilot of many of the details of the complete "let-down" procedure. Second, means for enabling the pilot to monitor the performance of the automatic landing and to assume manual control instantly.

For airways control: First, different flight paths for aircraft of various speeds, separated horizontally as well as in altitude, together with bearing and distance-measuring equipment or other means to enable each aircraft to know its position in relation to its allotted path. Second, means for automatically warning aircraft of the danger of collision with other aircraft or the terrain.

In short, these authorities say, the fundamental requirements for the ideal high capacity air traffic control system are that it automatically see, plan, control and check its own functioning.



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Letter from New York

Matusow and the Lesson of History

By Anthony West

THE FASCINATING case of Harvey Matusow, the professional anti-Red witness formerly employed by the United States Justice Department who has recently been sitting on the sinners' bench confessing to his taradiddles, has caused quite a lot of talk in New York. Nobody in magazine circles has been surprised by his revelations of the extent of his perjuries; Mr. Matusow has been peddling his recantations for some time, since as long ago as the days of the Army-McCarthy hearings down in Washington.

When that carnival with its jumbo cast of low comedy figures had been under way for a very few days, Mr. Matusow became aware that the wind had changed and he took rapid action to make what he could out of it. When telling one feature editor of a national magazine that he was ready to tell the whole story of how he fabricated evidence for the Justice Department and for Senator McCarthy, the question of what had made him decide to give up this career was broached. "I've decided that moneywise and sensewise it's time to break with Joe," he said. Something about Mr. Matusow made every editor in town decide that he was massively unnegotiable, and not to be handled even with the traditional bargepole.

To put it mildly, Mr. Matusow radiates implausibility. He is now, having given up his attempts to sell his story to the national magazines, going round with a former Communist (not a bodyguard he explains, but a sort of companion) and attributing his desire to tell all to a religious conversion. He has had his story ghosted and is having it published as a book which will soon appear, and he is making as much noise as he can in the hope of adding substantial royalties to the advance his somewhat offbeat publishers have rashly given him.

The question New Yorkers are discussing is not whether he is now telling the truth, but whether he has been a Communist plant all along. Miss Bella Dodd, another formidable career anti-Red, thinks he is, and so do one or two Senators, among them Senator Jenner of the Reds-in-Education circus. The theory is that The Party, disturbed by the number of informers planted in the ranks by the FBI and by the renegades who have cropped up since the days of the Hiss case as surprise witnesses, put Mr. Matusow up as a pre-digested phoney whose ultimate recantation would discredit the whole business of the ex-communist informer.

This would be likely if there were any reason to suppose that Mr. Matusow himself or anybody else involved was making reasonable calculations or indeed thinking at all. But Mr. Matusow is a figure in a long line of historical characters who show how little reason there is in this department of human affairs, and how rarely reasonable calculations are made in the never-never land of secret plot and counter plot. Mr. Matusow's great-great-grandaddy, from a phenomenological point of view, is Titus Oates, "onlie begetter" of the Popish Plot in the days of Charles the Second. The secret underground movement he unveiled was a Jesuit conspiracy to kill the king and reestablish the Roman church in England. His glib story sent five peers to the Tower, and brought more than thirty people to their deaths at Tyburn. For a time Charles's Queen was in danger of indictment on his account, and for several years every prominent Roman Catholic in England walked in imminent peril. Oates repeatedly contradicted himself in evidence, and was once exposed from the bench by the Judge hearing a case, who pointed out that if what he was then saying was true, he must have lied in a previous trial. This did not result in the disappearance of Oates, but in the removal of the Judge. Yet all through Oates's career the Attorney General, who was bringing case after case which rested on his evidence, held a number of letters, the original foundation of Oates's story, which were so transparently fraudulent and so obviously forged that he never dared produce them in a court.

Wide World

HARVEY MATUSOW: Peddler.

To go as far back as Oates is admittedly to go back to a somewhat Abyssinian period in judicial history, but Matusow's grand-daddy, in the same sense, appeared when British standards were as high as they have ever been. A conspiracy was once again in question, this time the Irish underground movement against the British. The British Government wanted to link Parnell with the acts of violence which were taking place in Ireland. Evidence providing the link was produced by Richard Piggott, a professional purveyor of evidence who served up whatever Dublin Castle wanted for a retainer of a guinea a day.

Piggott looked untrustworthy, his antecedents were bad, he forged letters full of grotesque spelling errors; no educated man who saw his "evidence" could credit it for a minute. And he was such a weak character that he was always being forced into confessions of his devious proceedings whenever any man of strong character confronted him with an accusation. Nevertheless the then Attorney General, in cooperation with *The Times* (London), did everything that was possible to make a Parliamentary Commission and the general public believe that Piggott was a truthful man and that his evidence was genuine. That the Attorney General and *The Times* knew perfectly well that Piggott was a fraud and a perjurer is amply demonstrated by the extraordinarily elaborate manoeuvres they made to protect him from cross examination by Parnell's advocate, Sir Charles Russell. How wise they were to try was shown when Piggott came to the stand; Sir Charles was able to prove that he was a liar and a forger by the simple device of asking him to write five words on a piece of paper. Piggott was such a poor fish that he was unable to avoid repeating the mis-spellings which occurred in the forged documents.

The mystery that is fascinating in such cases as those of Oates, Piggott, and Matusow is not what makes them tick, but what makes the competent persons charged with defending the security of great nations vulnerable to their peculiar charms. Why should lawyers of repute and integrity succumb to the temptation to use the services of such men? The answer, perhaps, is that the atmosphere of conspiracy is corrosive, and that when dealing with conspirators, conspiratorial methods seem necessary. The urgency of the danger seems to make desperate counter measures imperative, and the old slogan "the

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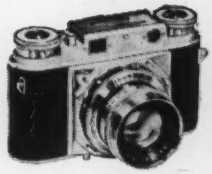

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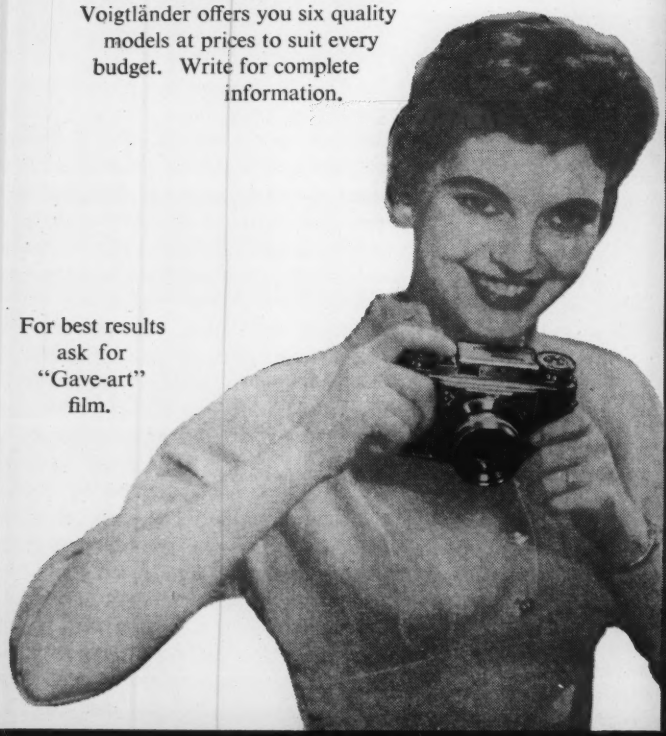

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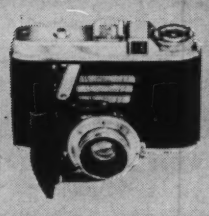

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Wide World

SENATOR JENNER: Reds-in-Education.

safety of the Republic is the supreme law" justifies everything at the moment.

One of the long term aims of the Communist conspiracy is the discrediting of the legal basis of democracy and what is known as "bourgeois justice". At the present time no greater service, so far as the propaganda war is concerned, could be done to Communism than to prove that American justice rested on a rotten foundation of perjured and fabricated testimony. Communist methods brought into the law courts can only further the cause of Communism; they cannot be used in the defence of democracy. It is to be hoped that the egregious proceedings of Mr. Matusow in search of a livelihood will bring it home to those responsible for the conduct of the Justice Department that the best interests of the United States are not served by the use of chicanery and the employment of masochistic exhibitionists with an eye to the main chance as witnesses. This hope is a pious one and bears little relation to reality.

There is no evidence that Mr. Matusow's shenanigans have led to a housecleaning in the Justice Department. What they appear to have led to is a determined drive to get Mr. Matusow to recant on his recantation, and to turn the heat on his somewhat dubious publishers. While this will satisfy Mr. Matusow's inner compulsions (he has clearly been having a glorious time in the limelight in the past few weeks), it will do nobody any good, and will probably do lasting harm of a kind that is indicated by the fact that the London *New Statesman* has already, lord help us, adopted Mr. Matusow as a hero of liberty in the struggle against dollar-fascism. The readiness of the Justice Department to go on playing a part in the squalid comedy of Mr. Matusow's career drives home once again the sour old saying—the lesson of history is that we do not learn from history.

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NEW FACES OF '55: Marshal Bulganin (left), the new premier; and technocrats Pervukhin (centre) and Saburov, new men brought forward by Stalin.

Foreign Affairs

Kremlin Who's Who: Latest Edition

By Willson Woodside

IN A KREMLIN "Who's Who" hardly lasts as long as a Toronto telephone book these days, yet this group of men holds such an influence over our lives that it seems worthwhile keeping the list freshly posted. One must start with Nikita Krushchev—though who did, two years ago? He seemed to most observers then just an elderly party wheel-horse, and even today he does not give the impression of having either the ability or the shrewdness to fill Stalin's shoes for long.

No doubt he has the ruthlessness. His record is quite clear there. He took over the job of breaking all resistance to the Stalinist regime in the Ukraine in 1938, and seems to have satisfied Stalin so well that he was given the same job again when the war and the incorporation of new regions revived this unrest. Many Ukrainians now in Canada testify to the brutal methods then used to stamp out the nationalist underground movement.

Krushchev has also twice been the political boss of Moscow, one of the key party positions in the USSR, and held this post when Stalin died. It is more than likely that Stalin placed him there to help counter-balance Malenkov.

A working man, originally a plumber, Krushchev is a bluff fellow, who talks a lot. It hardly seems possible that he could steer the complex Soviet machine, as Stalin did, if he could make himself supreme dictator.

For help in this, it is evident he is going to continue to rely on technocrats such as Saburov and Pervukhin, who were drawn into the Politburo by Stalin. They are little known to the outside world, though Saburov, the head of the State Planning Commission, has been to the United States, and both have given the big oration from Lenin's tomb on the anniversary of the Revolution.

It has been remarked that the reason their views are almost unknown is that they grew up during the era when only one opinion prevailed in the USSR, that of Stalin. The older Bolsheviks all have a past, all played some role in the long arguments and struggles over policy which were carried on within the party organs for years while Stalin was establishing his ascendancy. These newer men have no public opinions. Yet both have now been made First Deputy Premiers.

Pervukhin, being in charge of the electrification program, would now seem to be the superior of Malenkov, who has been made Minister of Power Stations. (There must surely be some symbolism in this new post for Malenkov: it is the one Trotsky was given, when he lost control of the Red Army, and the one Rykov was given when he was deposed from the premiership by Stalin, in 1931.)

The "premiership" in Soviet Russia does not, of course, mean at all the same thing as with us, although Edward Crankshaw argues that Malenkov deliberately chose it instead of the First Secretaryship of the Party, in March, 1953, and set out to try to make the government apparatus rather than the Party, the dominant organ. If he had, in fact, such a free choice and such an aim, he did not succeed.

It seems that the Central Committee of the Party has been consulted much more than in Stalin's day, and may actually be allowed to discuss important matters of policy nowadays. The top decisions, however, such as the liquidation of Beria and the deposition of Malenkov, must be made among a bare dozen Party and Army leaders. These would appear to be Krushchev, Bulganin, Molotov, Kaganovitch, Voroshilov, and Marshals Zhukov, Vasilevsky, and perhaps Konev. Whether the voices of Malenkov and Mikoyan are now excluded from this council, is hard to say; they are still Deputy Premiers.

The present premier, at any rate, Marshal Bulganin, must have a different conception of his job or he would not have been placed there. He is credited by one expert who has had his eye on him for years as a "black horse", with outstanding administrative ability, though he never originated anything. He has been an industrial manager, mayor of Moscow, head of the State Bank, and chief political commissar in the Army. It is this latter role which gives him his particular importance.

He is the Party man who has had the job of keeping a close eye on the Army's politics. It is hard to tell now, however, whether he is still primarily concerned with keeping the Army safe for the Party, or whether, after wearing a marshal's uniform for so many years, he has not identified himself to a considerable extent with the Army's viewpoint and interests. Some experts see him as Krushchev's Party nominee, to play out the somewhat dangerous game of using the popularity of Zhukov and the support of the Army to carry the Party through these difficult days in which it is trying to produce a new leader. Others think he was a compromise choice of Party and Army leaders.

AS TO Marshal Zhukov, there is no denying that his appearance in a position of at least apparent power has caused some optimism in Western circles. The feeling is that he is a soldier who is likely to put the interests of Russia first, and not a fanatic devoted to the world revolution. At the end of the war a number of our generals met him and all seem to have liked him. General Walter Bedell Smith, who was U.S. Ambassador to Russia after being Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, and who wrote a thoughtful book on the USSR as he saw it, has described Zhukov as a great man, a man of dignity and character, unusually frank in his speech.

General Montgomery met Zhukov at many Control Commission meetings and dined often with him; he calls him a fine soldier and a friendly person. General Catroux, who was French Ambassador to Moscow after the war, says—also in *U.S. News and World Report*—that Zhukov has a fine mind and is a great military chief. But none of these men thinks he is a potential Bonaparte.

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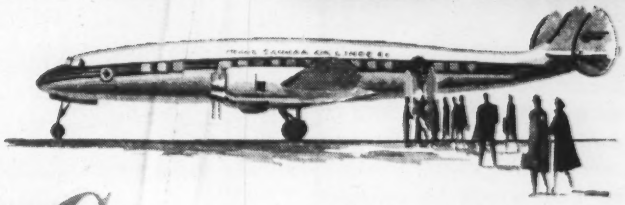

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Books

The Couch—Ouch!

By Robertson Davies

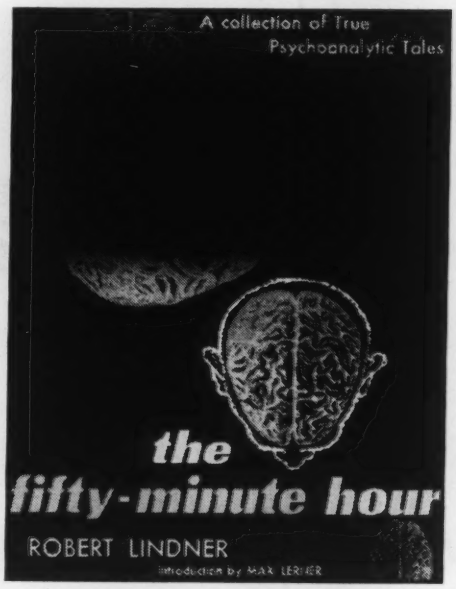
WHEN A GREAT man has been dead for a few years there is always a reaction against him, and attempts are made to show that he was not great at all; many such attempts take the form of denigration—revelations of his personal failings, as though to say that if he had any human foibles, his thought or his work or his creation must be faulty also. Sigmund Freud has been dead since 1939, and the war over his corpse is in full swing.

The latest anti-Freudian shot is a book by Dr. Joseph Wortis, called *Fragments of an Analysis with Freud*. Dr. Wortis is a New York psychiatrist who underwent four months of what is called a "didactic analysis" with Freud in 1934; in such an analysis, a pupil is psycho-analysed (not necessarily fully) by an expert, who teaches him the technique of the process as it goes on. Dr. Wortis kept a diary of his experience, and he has reprinted it, with some omissions of a private nature; to this interesting document he appends an essay in which he gives his opinion of Freudian psychology, which he considers scientifically shaky, and of limited use, if indeed it is of any use at all.

In 1934 Dr. Wortis was twenty-seven, and Freud was seventy-eight. The young American was in good health, by no means neurotic, and very fond of his own opinion; he possessed in ample degree that characteristic, so useful to young men, of having little respect for his elders. Freud was old, tired and ill; cancer of the jaw made him a semi-invalid, and his lifelong tendency to firmness of opinion was getting close to irascibility. Is it surprising that the two did not hit it off?

Here the stage was set for a bitter comedy. On the couch was the brash young Jew, who did not particularly want to undergo a didactic analysis, but had yielded to the persuasion of advisors: in the chair was the wise, dictatorial old Jew, who would gladly have analysed the Devil if his fee had been regularly paid. It was the New World meeting the Old: it was Dog meeting Cat; it was also Peer Gynt meeting the Great Boyg.

Dr. Wortis was wounded by some of the things that Freud said to him, and this surprises me. Psycho-analysis is in part an educative process, and in the course of my education (which was not of this sort) far more wounding criticisms were made of me by my masters than any Freud made of him. Yet Dr. Wortis winces like a girl who has been told that she has pimples when Freud suggests that he is conceited and ignorant—as if such a realization were not a first step in any education! Dr. Wortis seems also to have lacked worldly wisdom; one goes to septuagenarian sages to learn what one can from them, not to contradict and badger them; if one does not want to learn, one stays away, and if one goes one learns what one can and holds one's tongue otherwise. But



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Dr. Wortis insisted on opposing his young, bouncing, corn-fed egotism to the aged, gnarled egotism of Freud, and it is no wonder that the analysis was unfruitful and rancorous. The report shows Freud in an unflattering light; one wonders what Freud would have said about Wortis—if he remembered him at all.

Dr. Wortis was temperamentally unsuited to psycho-analytic work. In his concluding essay he sums up what he considers the necessary elements in treating sick minds: "Common sense considerations, sound ethical values, good work for worthy ends, close identification with the popular forces of our democracy and constant exposure to their wholesome influence become basic", he writes. But these are the ideals of the recreation director at a boys' camp. Freud would have questioned every phrase.

Was Freud, then, a magician, creating a new priestcraft? Is criticism of him possible, or must his doctrines be swallowed whole? The best criticism and appreciation of Freud known to me is not from a scientist but from a writer, Thomas Mann. Speaking at a celebration of Freud's eightieth birthday, in Vienna, he gave a consideration of psycho-analysis in its widest applications which is in itself a superb analysis of the movement and its founder. Psycho-analysis is rooted in love of truth, and a disdain for superficiality posturing as profundity; in this respect psycho-analysis and the arts—literature in particular—are at one. Psycho-analysis is a scientific approach to truths which artists have apprehended by their own means for countless centuries: "When I began to occupy myself with the literature of psycho-analysis I recognized, arrayed in the ideas and the language of scientific exactitude, much that had long been familiar to me through my youthful mental experiences", writes Mann, and many writers will nod their heads in agreement.

Freud's methods and theories may be greatly altered as they apply to the treatment of mental illness. But the immensity of his contribution to world thought goes far beyond this therapeutic consideration. As Mann said: "The analytic revelation is a revolutionary force. With it a blithe scepticism has come into the world, a mistrust that unmasks all the schemes and subterfuges of our own souls. Once roused on the alert, it cannot be put to sleep again. It infiltrates life, undermines its raw naiveté, takes from it the strain of its own ignorance, de-emotionalizes it, as it were, inculcates the taste for understatement . . . for the deflated rather than the inflated word, for the cult which exerts its influence by moderation, by modesty . . . The free folk are the people of a future freed from fear and hate, and ripe for peace."

This is a far cry from Dr. Wortis's superficialities and inflated words about democracy and wholesome influence.

OF THE influence of psycho-analysis on literature has been great, and it has been a principal influence upon such writers as Proust, Joyce and Thomas Mann, as well as upon hundreds of mediocrities who have misused it and misunderstood it. For it is not a climate of thought which suits all minds. It is rigorous, and only the hardy of soul thrive in it. Something new to me in science-fiction is *The Fifty-Minute Hour* by Dr. Robert Lindner, a psycho-analyst who presents, in this work, five case-histories which are written in a somewhat glossy style as short stories. I cannot say whether I approve of this sort of thing or not; anything which leads to irresponsible theorizing about psycho-analysis, without any serious study and consideration of the matter, is potentially harmful. But I was beguiled by Dr. Lindner's stories and

I wish he would write more of them. He says that they are true, but they are a little too pat and precise for truth; let us suppose that they have some foundation in truth; that is good enough.

They are extremely lively reading. Dr. Wortis criticized Freud because he dealt chiefly with bourgeois people in easy circumstances. Dr. Lindner seems to do a heavy trade in criminals and proletarians, and he makes it plain that they have frustrations and frailties of the mind very much like our bourgeois selves. Dr. Lindner recognizes, as Dr. Wortis does not, that class distinctions are hardly even skin deep. I found his book fascinating, and though it is a popularization of a therapeutic science, it is not misleading or vulgar in its approach. Dr. Lindner, by the way, seems to be a thoroughgoing Freudian, and his book is a demonstration of what that method of treatment can do. So if you incline toward the opinions of Dr. Wortis, this book is not for you.

FRAGMENTS OF AN ANALYSIS WITH FREUD—by Joseph Wortis, M.D.—pp. 203—*Musson*—*$3.75.*

THE FIFTY-MINUTE HOUR—by Robert Lindner, pp. 293—*Clarke Irwin*—*$3.50.*

•

For 'Richard Hakluyt and Successors'

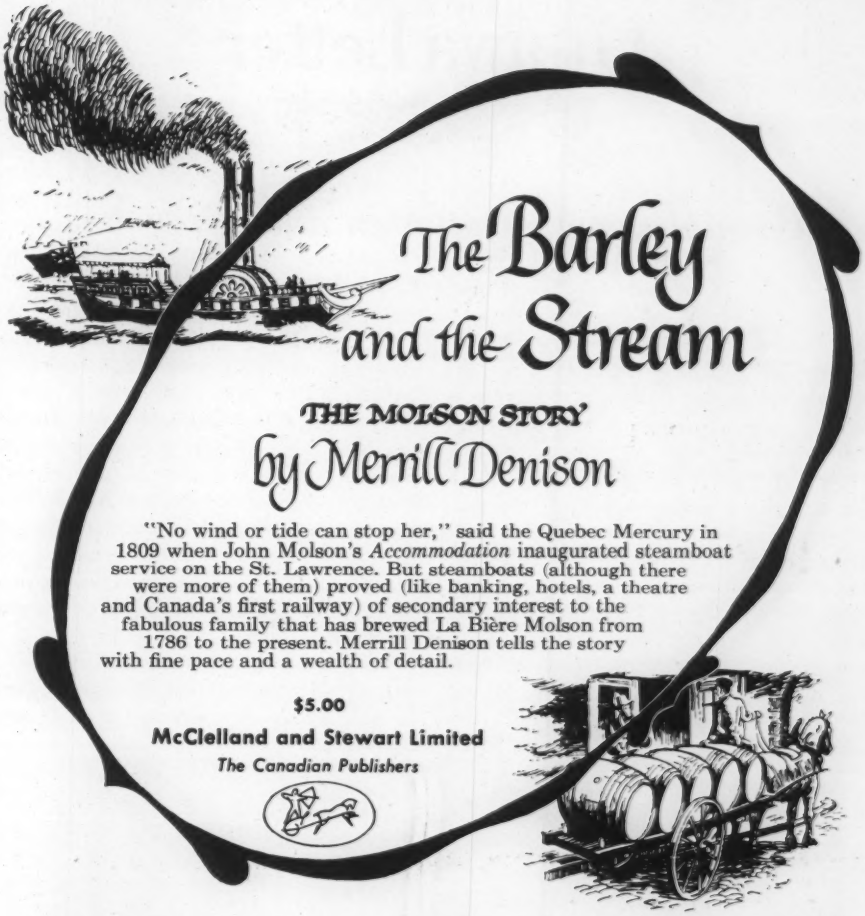
From the whales broaching on the stencilled coast
Of Terranova, cherubs with puffed cheeks
Blowing, and colored cormorants like spikes
Of malachite balanced thoughtfully on a ship's mast:

These were voyages conceived in queens' bedrooms,
Mentioned in old documents, and discussed
By doubtful ministers with stiff perukes pressed
On furrowed brows. The awkward captain comes,

Bows, hesitates, and opens in the slow warm fall
Of words; fingers a black eye patch, perhaps;
And pours a fervored flood on the still
Listening ears, on the held momentary lips.

Saliva ran in the captain's mouth, and spilt
Over his gold moustache; and the tall
Candles guttered. Dolphins intoxicated by a richer salt,
And birds sang on the antique coast of Hy-Brasil.

ALFRED W. PURDY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Ottawa Letter

Unemployment, Optimism and Pirouettes

By Percy J. Philip

CP

LABOR MINISTER GREGG, VC.

THE TWENTY SPEAKERS who took part in the three-day Parliamentary debate on the matter all agreed that there is serious unemployment in Canada and that something must be done about it. There, however, agreement ended. While the opposition parties remained together in accusing the government of trying to minimize, even to ignore, the situation, and of doing nothing about it, they fell apart quickly when it came to suggesting their own particular remedies. The Government, of course, denied both charges. The situation, said Labor Minister Milton F. Gregg was "causing considerable concern" but the problem "would not be solved by waving a magic wand over the country".

Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough (PC, Hamilton West) led off the debate after some jostling with CCF leader M. J. Coldwell about who had the right to speak first. The Speaker decided in favor of the representative of the official opposition, although Mr. Coldwell claimed that he had initiated the debate as a matter of "urgent public importance".

Mrs. Fairclough is recognized as a wizard with figures and she threw them in handfuls at Mr. Gregg. At the same time, however, she made it clear that she did not consider an unemployed person as "merely a statistic". She was speaking, she said, of "frightened men and women, with cold bodies and hungry stomachs".

This emotional note kept recurring throughout the debate along with outbursts of indignation that this could happen in Canada while there was full employment in the United Kingdom, West Germany, the United States and elsewhere. Of course, the Opposition agreed, the government had failed to do its job and lost the confidence of Parliament and the country.

With no effort at oratory, Mr. Gregg replied that it just was not so. He admitted that on January 20 there were 570,000 workers registered at the 200 National Employment Offices across the country. But it was not a static figure. Often those registered were on short time unemployment. In January alone 59,610 were re-employed. If the total figure was greater than in the previous year, so was the available labor force—by 72,000. As to the personal situation of the unemployed, 450,400 were receiving regular, and supplementary, benefits at the end of January, totalling $28,372,400 for the month.

Trade and Commerce Minister C. D. Howe filled in the background for the government, optimistically. Gross national product was about 2 per cent down in 1954 but consumer expenditure, approximately $15.6 billion, was 3 per cent up. Notwithstanding the increase in unemployment, wage and salary payments rose 2 per cent. Interest, dividends, rental incomes and social security payments were up 10 per cent. A firmer trend in exports could be expected. About the value of public investment as a panacea for solving unemployment problems Mr. Howe was less confident. The St. Lawrence Seaway, railway expansion in the north country, the military camp and housing project at Gagetown, NB, would all provide work, but he put greater faith in "sound economic growth and the initiative, energy and good judgment of the Canadian people".

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE

GEORGETOWN, ONT.

dies from the Opposition. Conservative leader George Drew, making his first major speech since his illness, agreed with the government spokesmen that there was no magic formula for a solution. But he urged the immediate value of a conference between the Federal and Provincial governments, with representatives of the municipalities, to "work out a practical solution of the problem of overlapping responsibilities". The suggestion failed to get a response from the Prime Minister, but won considerable support among those who had tragic experience of bankrupt municipalities during the thirties. From the PC benches came other proposals, for the development of by-product industries in western Canada, and the processing of more primary products (George Hees, Toronto Broadview), and for a kind of strike by provincial and municipal governments to force the Federal Government to take the responsibility (Michael Starr, Ontario).

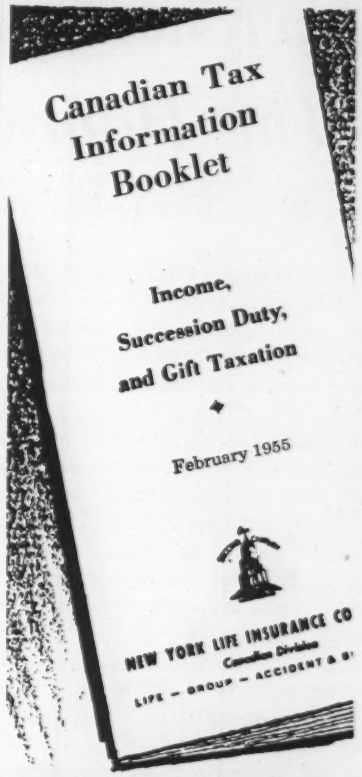
Liberals urged slum clearance and the building of rental houses (David Croll, Spadina), with the advice from D. F. Brown (Essex West): "Let us not succumb to the disease of depression or mass fear".

To all these things the CCF agreed, but there must be more, much more, a wholesale revision of the "unplanned economic system of North America" (M. J. Coldwell).

In addition to what may be considered the normal cures of the Social Credit party faith, Victor Quelch (Acadia) had two precise suggestions to offer: "elimination of the sales tax which would increase the purchasing power of the individual and also of the dollar in the hands of the individual"; "a more realistic trading policy which would involve the acceptance of some foreign currency in exchange for Canadian goods".

Clearly aware that the suggestion of "creeping republicanism" lay hidden somewhere in the question, Prime Minister St. Laurent sifted and selected his words with expert care in his reply to why the new CPR transcontinental train is not to be called "The Royal Canadian". The Government "had no objection," he said. It had, however, "no right to consent". That was the personal prerogative of the sovereign. It could "submit" what it considered a "worthy request", but "could not recommend". In the case of the Winnipeg Ballet it had forwarded the request for the use of the word "royal", "without recommendation but for the pleasure of Her Majesty".

There was something of the grace and dexterity of the ballet in the way the Prime Minister eluded, with a pirouette, the persistent pursuit of Howard Green (PC, Vancouver-Quadra) anxious to get an admission that the objection came from the Cabinet.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Lawrence of Arabia: The Happy Years

By RICHARD ALDINGTON: PART II

Miller

LAWRENCE: Leg-pulling and personal charm

IN THE TAKING of his degree and the consequent ending of his life as a pupil seem to have left Lawrence with nothing much to do for the remainder of 1910. There is no evidence available that he had any practical plans for a profession or for getting down to work—which certainly seems indicated in an able-bodied young man between 21 and 22 in a numerous family represented as living in such obligatory parsimony. But, of course, we have to remember the imperfection of the printed testimony, letters having been omitted or censored.

In this uncertainty it was very natural that the young man should have thought of carrying on his studies and taking another degree. It is said that his bicycle tours of northern France in June and August and a two-day trip to Rouen in November were made with the idea of writing a thesis on the mediaeval pottery which he had begun collecting as a schoolboy.

Towards the end of 1910 these months of uncertainty were changed for a definite occupation which took him back to the Middle East, and the thesis on mediaeval pottery, if it ever was really planned, was laid aside for ever. Lawrence was elected to a Magdalen demyship worth £100 a year for four years. This was arranged for him by D. G. Hogarth, himself a fellow of Magdalen, who raised funds for the exploration of the Hittite mound of Carchemish (the modern Jerablus) on the Euphrates, to the east and slightly to the north of Aleppo. As assistants Hogarth engaged for the coming season R. Campbell Thompson and Lawrence.

It is a matter of guess-work to ask why Hogarth selected Lawrence, who, as he himself admitted, was not, like Woolley, a trained archaeologist or, we may add, like Campbell Thompson; but he had shown much amateur interest as well as intellectual tastes and there is a strong presumption that Hogarth hoped to train him up as a successor. In addition to this, though Lawrence often offended and repelled people by his mannerisms and posing and "leg-pullings" he could when he chose turn on a personal charm which many people found irresistible.

For some reason Lawrence left England ahead of his colleagues, in December, 1910, on a ship which enabled him to spend a day each in Naples, Athens and Smyrna, and a week in Constantinople.

From this plethora of culture and aestheticism he passed to the homely simplicity of the American Mission at Jebail where he intended to stay for six weeks or more to learn Arabic and Assyrian! But by the end of February he was off again, this time with Hogarth, on another culture-tour by train from Haifa to Damascus and Aleppo; and so on to Jerablus and the Carchemish mound. Although some half-hearted attempts had been made there many years before, the season of 1911 was still experimental, as Hogarth wanted to find out whether from his point of view the mound would be worth fuller exploration.

Life at Carchemish was not very strenuous, at any rate in 1911, if we may rely on Lawrence's letters home. It seems to have been the half-occupied idleness which he always preferred to the exactions of real work, especially when the half-idleness was irresponsible and yet had possibilities of sudden excitements and opportunities for playing jokes on the ignorant and superstitious workmen. Nominally, Lawrence was put in charge of the pottery, but wrote that he was "playing" with it.

Woolley, who did not take over the direction of Carchemish until the next year, says that Lawrence was very good with the Arab workmen. Although in September, 1912, Lawrence wrote: "I can't yet talk Arabic", Woolley referring to precisely the same period says Lawrence "spoke Arabic well" and was "always trying to improve his knowledge of the dialects", and could "talk freely" with the workmen. Lawrence's ability to read, write and speak Arabic has been much debated, but it is obvious that from 1911 on he must have been able to speak and understand colloquial and some dialect Arabic.

All this to the contrary, it would be a mistake to under-estimate either Lawrence's enthusiasm for his new post or his rapidly growing knowledge as an archaeologist. The enthusiasm for the work might help to account for his decision to remain in the district during the summer of 1911. He had mentioned to Hogarth that he thought of staying through the winter because it would help him to acquire an Arabic dialect which would prove a useful disguise. But the true reasons were more personal and intimate. In June the British Museum, disappointed with results or without funds, had decided to close down the Carchemish expedition. Lawrence decided to make his way back to Aleppo on foot, by a circuitous route.

BEFORE looking at Lawrence's diary of this tour, it is necessary to introduce the two friends Lawrence chose from among the Carchemish workers. By far the more important of these, and indeed probably the great love of Lawrence's life, was the donkey-boy or water-boy, Dahoum, also known as Sheik Ahmed. He was called Dahoum, the dark one, because he was very fair. His name often appears in Lawrence's pre-war letters; he and Lawrence lived and travelled together, and it is said that Dahoum, who died during the war, was the mysterious "S.A." to whose memory the dedicatory poem of *Seven Pillars* is addressed.

He was one of the two Arabs Lawrence brought to Oxford and lodged in

his bungalow in 1913. In that year, after the season of work, Sir Leonard Woolley writes that Lawrence had Dahoum pose as model for a crouching nude figure which Lawrence carved from the local limestone. Sir Leonard comments that the mere making of an image was looked at askance, but the portrayal of a naked figure proved to the Arabs that Lawrence was a pederast, a view that was widely held by them. Sir Leonard Woolley hastens to add that the charge had no foundation. According to his friend, Vyvyan Richards, "Lawrence showed a like affection for other youths too, both in Arabia and after his return to England".

The other friend was the foreman Hamoudi, "tall, gaunt, with a thin sandy beard cut short, long-armed and immensely powerful", who had in his youth provoked other men to fight for the sheer pleasure of killing them. He admitted to six or seven murders, and had been an outlaw for years, "a very suitable person to initiate Lawrence into the Arab world of action". This was the other Arab brought to England by Lawrence, his companion on two or three of his earlier excursions.

The success of Hogarth's attempts to raise money for the continuation of the Carchemish expedition soon brought results to Lawrence. He was evidently in good spirits, and seemingly recovered from the troubles of his summer expedition, when he wrote that he was going first to the excavations, then to Egypt to work under Flinders Petrie, and later arrange for the arrival of Leonard Woolley, the new head of the expedition.

From December, 1911, until June, 1914, Lawrence was in England only during Christmas, 1912, and for about two weeks in July, 1913, when he brought Dahoum and Hamoudi to Oxford. The remainder of that period was spent at Carchemish, with a certain number of excursions, by far the most important of which was the survey of the Sinai area with Woolley under Captain Newcombe. Lawrence passed Graves's assertion that pre-1914 he "wandered all over Syria and the Near East", and Liddell Hart states that he knew "like a book Syria, North Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Egypt and Greece". Wild exaggerations! Much nearer the facts is the quotation from his own words in which he says that he travelled always with someone from the Carchemish people (the *Letters* show it was Dahoum) "taking a few camels on hire-carrying, sailing down the Syrian coast, bathing, harvesting and sight-seeing in the towns".

He told Hart that he had spent two weeks (at some unspecified date) working as a checker to a coaling ship at Port Said; this is confirmed by a passage in *Seven Pillars*. But he was never more than on the fringe of the real desert, and

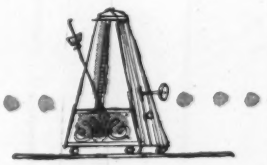
A "primer" of GOOD NUTRITION

B is for breakfast

A well-balanced breakfast is needed every day, even if one is overweight. After going without food for 12 hours or longer, a hearty breakfast is required to renew energy and sustain efficiency. Have a breakfast of foods that provide both proteins and calories.

V is for variety

Variety is the most important factor in good nutrition. No single food has any "magic powers" healthwise. So, for good nutrition and good health, select daily meals from a wide variety of vegetables, fruits, milk, meat and cereals. Good nutrition also helps control weight.



R is for regulator foods

Vital body processes, such as the regular beating of the heart and proper functioning of the thyroid gland, depend upon foods that supply essential vitamins and minerals. A proper diet provides all the vitamins and minerals necessary to keep body organs working properly.

W is for weight control

It is best always to eat just enough of the right foods to keep your weight at the level which the doctor recommends. If one tends to put on excess pounds, it is wise to cut down on weight-producing foods.

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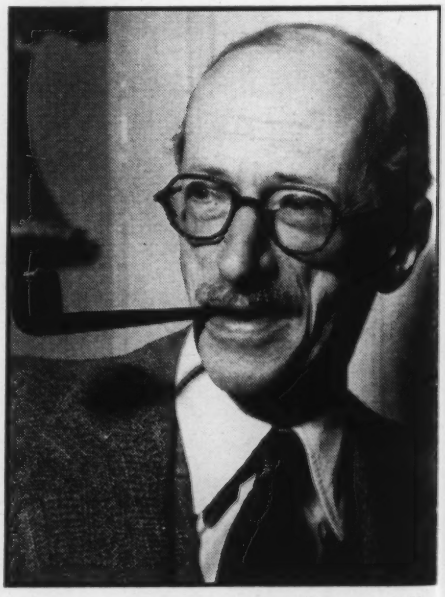
hardly ever out of the Baedeker area. During the same period pre-1914, Leachman, for instance, rode from Baghdad to Aleppo by mule, had discovered the Wadi Khar, had ridden in Arab clothes with the Roalla and Anaizeh, had watched their fights with the Shammar, and had met Ibn Rashid, though he failed to reach Hail. Later he rode 1,300 miles through Kurdistan and Anatolia, from Baghdad to Aleppo, went through Palestine, and rode on camelback the 540 desert miles from Dumair (near Damascus) to Baghdad in nine days. He had made another journey of 1,300 miles through the Central Arabian desert, had managed to reach the Wahabi "capital" of Riadh (which even Doughty did not see) and made friends with the great desert chieftain Ibn Saud. The main journeys were recorded in the Royal Geographical Society Journal, and received the acknowledgment of a medal.

In later life Lawrence spoke of these Carchemish years as the happiest he ever knew. Carchemish was "the perfect life". Even if allowance is made for the human tendency to idealize the epoch of lost youth and the obvious contrast between post-war chaos and pre-war tranquillity, we can see that here at least he was telling the truth—the Carchemish life did suit his peculiar temperament and alleviated the unhappy conditions of his existence. At Carchemish he was wholly free (except for letter-writing) of the home life he found so unendurable. What Lawrence himself called his "Oxford pose", of aestheticism and dressing up was not interfered with. In the off season he could wear his Arab bachelor's girdle with the extra-large tassels of celibacy, amuse himself with Dahoum, and treat the villagers "in lordly fashion".

In contrast to other uncertainties, there is considerable information about the expedition made by Woolley and Lawrence,



Miller
LIDDELL HART: Biographer.

with Captain (afterwards Colonel) Newcombe of the Royal Engineers in January and February of 1914, along the then Turkish-Egyptian frontier. Under threat of war England, in 1906, had compelled the Turks to give up to Egypt a large quadrilateral of desert land north of the Suez Canal, between the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Akaba. A military survey and maps of this area had been nearly completed in 1913 by the British War Office and the Survey of Egypt, the field work being done by military officers. When it came to the point of carrying the survey to the other side of the Turkish frontier, a difficulty arose. It could hardly be that the Turks would allow map-making by British officers in Turkish territory, and they might with some justification consider such activities as espionage. Honesty being the best policy, the decision was made to call on the Palestine Exploration Fund to send an archaeologist to make a survey of this Bible land (to be written up later in their "slightly devotional" annual publication) under cover of which Captain Newcombe could continue his military work. Woolley was first selected for the task, but as he could not be spared for three months, Lawrence was added to divide the work with him.

Captain Newcombe received orders from Kitchener himself to cease surveying when the Turkish officials discovered the real nature of the survey and ordered the governor of Akaba to forbid it. No explanation is given of why these two junior archaeologists were asked to go on the survey instead of one of the genuine specialists in Biblical archaeology. How far the alleged archaeological survey was in fact only a piece of camouflage, is indicated by the admissions in Lawrence's preface that he and Woolley were not "Semitic specialists", that they were so ignorant of the subject that they arrived in Sinai without having even heard of the names of the scholar-travellers who had preceded them, and consequently duplicated their work. Yet this connection with the Egypt Survey and the maps Lawrence prepared for their joint report were essentially useful to him in the autumn of 1914, serving as an introduction to the War Office which enabled him to start his war service as a commissioned officer on the Staff instead of as an officer cadet or in the fighting ranks. When after the outbreak of war Lawrence described the survey as "a very fortunate stroke", he was thinking of it perhaps from a military point of view, but it was also a very fortunate stroke in his own career.

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Films

The de Mille Formula

By Mary Lowrey Ross

CECIL B. DE MILLE established the general style and essentials of Biblical film pageants back in the silent days, and nobody has felt it necessary to improve much on Mr. de Mille, though plenty of people have tried their hand at improving Scripture.

Roughly speaking, the de Mille formula calls for crowds, palaces, an off-the-cuff mixture of archaic English, Biblical quotations and modern colloquial, a dancing and wrestling floor show, at least one scene dominated by an actress taking a bath, and the Emperor Nero as comic relief. *The Silver Chalice* has all these ingredients and in addition a mad magician named Simon (Jack Palance), who figures he can discredit the Christians by pulling off a few miracles of his own. Presently he announces that he intends to fly. "Do you think it's safe, Simon?" says Virginia Mayo nervously, staring at a tower that goes up and up endlessly, exactly like a tower in a colored cartoon. This part, and the sequence that follows have exactly the wild quality, dislocated from sense, of a comic cartoon. The rest of the film unfortunately isn't quite so lively.

Virginia Mayo wears her eyebrows up and down instead of across, to distinguish her as a high-class courtesan. Jack Palance, who can be a very threatening fellow in modern clothes, is forced to work under Scriptural wraps and the results are both lugubrious and comic.

Aida, which will be released locally sometime in the spring, is a fairly typical example of the new free-spending large-scale Italian production. This is grand opera as few film-goers and even fewer opera lovers have ever seen grand opera. The voices are superb, but they have to compete against an overwhelming thunder of production. The Egyptian settings are enormous, and enormously explicit. The Fernaniacolor is far more brilliant than life, and far more operatic than opera. A commentator is on hand to explain in detail, before every scene, a plot that has been familiar to opera-goers for generations. When Aida and Rhadames (Sophia Loren and Luciano della Marra) finally warble their way toward death in an underground dungeon that is larger than the largest rumpus room imaginable, one is left with an undeniable impression. *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas l'opéra.*

MGM

HOWARD KEEL as Hannibal.

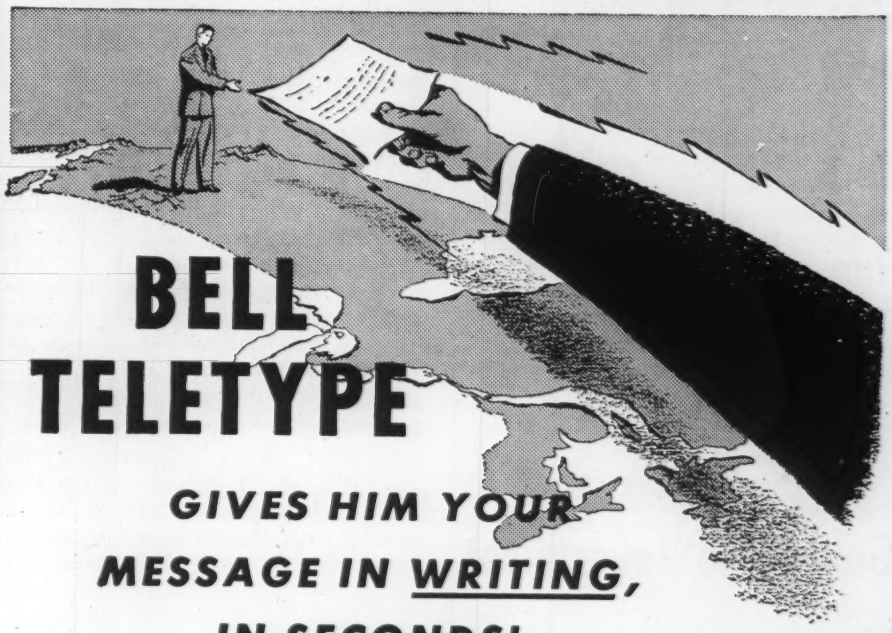
THE notion of turning *The Road to Rome* into a musical comedy for Esther Williams would certainly never have occurred to anyone except a Hollywood producer. Once it had seized his imagination, however, the line of direction was obvious enough. Set Esther Williams down in imperial Rome and you can hardly miss the point that the ancient aqueduct system was devised to provide her with an outsize swimming tank. Then throw out a line of statues, and have them come to life. (This has been done before, but it has never been done in an Esther Williams picture, and it has never been done under water.) Sign up Howard Keel as Hannibal, and have him line out his marching songs through a bristle of curling whiskers. For comedy, make him a Hannibal who can march his elephants over the Alps and has never learned to swim. Stretch out all the swim sequences, and don't spare the elephants and you have *Jupiter's Darling*, a film that offers every possibility except the possibility that it will make less than $10 million.

The Road to Rome was written about twenty-five years ago, while its author, Robert Sherwood, was still a serious student of George Bernard Shaw. It was a comedy that concerned itself with the abstractions of love and war, and it was lively, talky, and anachronistic.

There is nothing discursive about the current version, and nothing even remotely naughty.

As it works out, *Jupiter's Darling* turns out to be exactly the vehicle for Miss Williams. She is as sensational as ever when she is afloat and so gratifying to watch that it doesn't matter much if, on land, she seems too sensible and easy-going to figure impressively as the Delight of Warriors. She can always be returned to the swimming pool, where she is always exactly right.

SAME CITY OR ACROSS THE CONTINENT...



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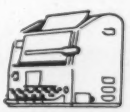

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Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

A WORD COMES of the death of Raymond Gevers, an eminent Belgian composer who gave special attention to change-mate two-movers in mutate form. He was born in Antwerp in 1882. Gevers was joint author with P. H. Williams of London of the volume *All Change Here!*, a collection of 325 examples of the type, which appeared in 1919. An article by Gevers on the technique of the change-mate was translated from the French by Williams for that work.

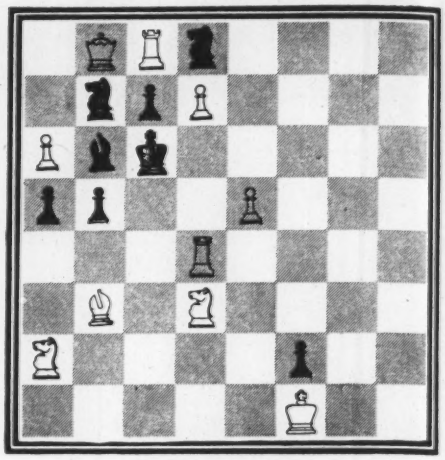
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 108.

Key-move 1.R-Q1, threatening 2.P-Q5 mate. If B-Q3; 2.B-R2 mate. If P-Q3 or B-Kt3; 2.Q-B5 mate. If Kt-Kt3; 2.KtxB mate. If P-Q4; 2.B-B5 mate. If BxQch; 2.KtxB mate. If K-Q4; 2.B-R2 mate.

The first two variations form the Grimshaw mutual interferences.

PROBLEM NO. 109, by R. Gevers.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two.

Verbum Sapienti

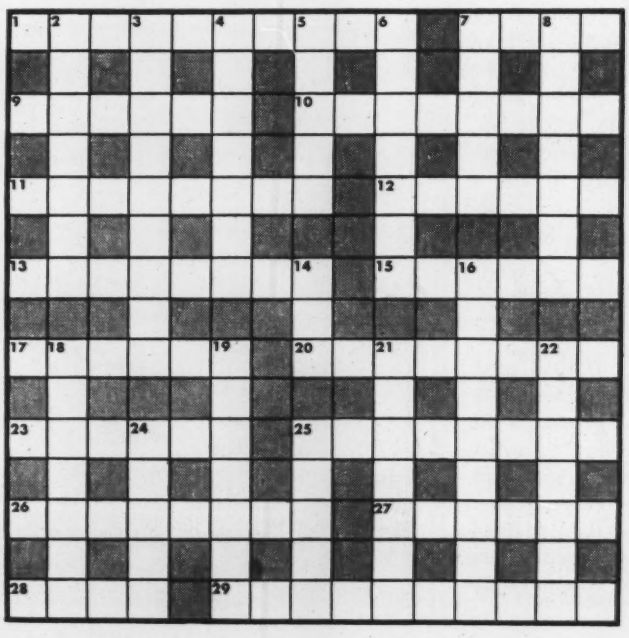
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Without adult interference, children are, as regards the racial question. (5-5)
7. Flat-bottomed cows? (4)
9. 14 sounds like the third one. (6)
10. The fact is as distorted as the Duce! (8)
11. Twisting stair Ben navigated by holding it? (8)
12. Suggests it won't fit in. (6)
13. Often under fire, but up to fire when carrying buckets. (8)
15. This Tibetan goes to chapel to reform. (6)
17. Author who must expect to be lent! (6)
20. But we doubt if a haircut would do this to a muscle-man today. (8)
23. One's possible future as an instrumentalist, if good. (6)
25. The financier's not in! (8)
26. Its music usually towers above all other. (8)
27. Stuffing for that tenderloin? (6)
28. His Progress and the Pilgrim's were diametrically opposite. (4)
29. Film actor's entrance? (6,4)

DOWN

2. It seems it's nothing to write a song. (4,3)
3. Spar like one who 12s? (9)
4. Tear around in bed and you may be. (7)
5. Befriend with small change but not sleeping accommodation. (5)
6. Plunder, but not the loot. (7)
7. Author quick as a bird — (5)
8. — but not as quick as this bird in the long run. (7)
14. This saw ups and downs. (3)
16. Told you so! (9)
18. "O my country, 'tis of thee". (1,6)
19. Sings songs of battle? (7)
21. Food for our puzzle addicts? (7)
22. "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank", quoth he. (7)
24. The balance of 6, without ends. (5)
25. 5 makes a change for the better. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 30, 26, 14. If music be the food of love, play on
6. Tosti
9. Sugar
10. Flageolet
11. Lackey
12. Splinter
14. See 1A
15. Residue
17. Risotto
20. Tartar
24. Situated
25. Acacia
27. Below zero
28. Radii
29. Worry
30. See 1A

DOWN

1. Insult
2. Magical
3. Sorcery
4. Cafe
5. Exasperate
6. Tiepins
7. Saluted
8. Interred
13. Incoherent
16. Crossbow
18. Settler
19. Tramway
21. Ricardo
22. Acceded
23. Tariff
26. See 1A

(357)

Business

Skills of an Effective Administrator

By ROBERT L. KATZ

ALTHOUGH the selection and training of good administrators is widely recognized as one of industry's most pressing problems, there is surprisingly little agreement among executives or educators on what makes a good administrator.

At the root of this difference is industry's search for the traits or attributes which will objectively identify the "ideal executive" who is equipped to cope effectively with any problem in any organization. Yet any executive presumably knows that a company needs all kinds of managers for different levels of jobs. The qualities most needed by a shop superintendent are likely to be quite opposed to those needed by a co-ordinating vice-president of manufacturing. Few, for instance, would dispute the fact that a top manager needs good judgment, the ability to make decisions, the ability to win respect of others, and all the other well-worn phrases any management man could mention. But one has only to look at the successful managers in any company to see how enormously their particular qualities vary from any ideal list of executive virtues.

Yet this quest for the executive stereotype has become so intense that many companies, in concentrating on certain specific traits or qualities, stand in danger of losing sight of their real concern: *what a man can accomplish.*

This approach suggests that effective administration rests on *three basic developable skills* which obviate the need for identifying specific traits and which may provide a useful way of looking at and understanding the administrative process. This approach is the outgrowth of firsthand observation of executives at work coupled with study of current field research in administration.

It is assumed here that an administrator is one who (a) directs the activities of other persons and (b) undertakes the responsibility for achieving certain objectives through these efforts. Within this definition, successful administration appears to rest on three basic skills, which we will call *technical, human,* and *conceptual.*

Technical skill is perhaps the most familiar because it is the most concrete, and because, in our age of specialization, it is the skill required of the greatest number of people. Most of our vocational and on-the-job training programs are largely concerned with developing this specialized technical skill.

As used here, human skill is the executive's ability to work effectively as a group member and to build co-operative effort within the team he leads. As *technical* skill is primarily concerned with working with "things" (processes or physical objects), so *human* skill is primarily concerned with working with people. This skill is demonstrated in the way the individual perceives (and recognizes the perceptions of) his superiors, equals, and subordinates, and in the way he behaves subsequently.

Real skill in working with others must become a natural, continuous activity, since it involves sensitivity not only at times of decision-making but also in the day-by-day behavior of the individual. Human skill cannot be a "sometime thing". Techniques cannot be randomly applied, nor can personality traits be put on or removed like an overcoat. Because everything which an executive says and does (or leaves unsaid or undone) has an effect on his associates, his true self will, in time, show through. Thus, to be effective, this skill must become an integral part of his whole being.

As used here, conceptual skill involves the ability to see the enterprise as a whole; it includes recognizing how the various functions of the organization depend on one another, and how changes in any one part affect all the others; and it extends to visualizing the relationship of the individual business to the industry, the community, and the political, social, and economic forces of the nation as a whole. Recognizing these relationships and perceiving the significant elements in any situation, the administrator should then be able to act in a way which advances the over-all welfare of the organization.

Not only does the effective co-ordination of the various parts of the business depend on the conceptual skill of the administrators involved, but so also does

NFB

TECHNICAL SKILL is responsible for many advances of modern industry.

•

Robert L. Katz is assistant professor at The Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth College. This is the first of two excerpts from an article, originally published by the Harvard Business Review.

the whole future direction and tone of the organization. The attitudes of a top executive color the whole character of the organization's response and determine the "corporate personality" which distinguishes one company's ways of doing business from another's. These attitudes are a reflection of the administrator's conceptual skill (referred to by some as his "creative ability")—the way he perceives and responds to the direction in which the business should grow, company objectives and policies, and stockholders' and employees' interests.

Technical skill is responsible for many of the great advances of modern industry. It is indispensable to efficient operation. Yet it has greatest importance at the lower levels of administration. As the administrator moves further and further from the actual physical operation, this need for technical skill becomes less important, provided he has skilled subordinates and can help them solve their own problems. At the top, technical skill may be almost non-existent, and the executive may still be able to perform effectively if his human and conceptual skills are highly developed.

Human skill seems to be most important at lower levels, where the number of direct contacts between administrators and subordinates is greatest. As we go higher and higher in the administrative echelons, the number and frequency of these personal contacts decrease, and the need for human skill becomes proportionately, although probably not absolutely, less. At the same time, conceptual skill becomes increasingly more important with the need for policy decisions and broad-scale action. The human skill of dealing with individuals then becomes subordinate to the conceptual skill of integrating group interests and activities into a co-ordinated whole.

Conceptual skill, as indicated in the preceding sections, becomes increasingly critical in more responsible executive positions where its effects are at the maximum and most easily observed. In fact, recent research findings lead to the conclusion that at the top level of administration this conceptual skill becomes the most important ability of all.

It would appear, then, that at lower levels of administrative responsibility, the principal need is for technical and human skills. At higher levels, technical skill becomes relatively less important while the need for conceptual skill increases rapidly. At the top level of an organization, conceptual skill becomes the most important skill of all for successful administration. A chief executive may lack technical or human skills and still be effective if he has subordinates who have strong abilities in these directions. But if his conceptual skill is weak, the success of the whole organization may be jeopardized.

It is more useful to judge an administrator on the results of his performance than on his apparent traits. Skills are easier to identify than are traits and are less likely to be misinterpreted. Furthermore, skills offer a more directly applicable frame of reference for executive development, since any improvement in an administrator's skills must necessarily result in more effective performance.

This three-skill concept suggests immediate possibilities for the creating of management teams of individuals with complementary skills.

This three-skill approach makes trait testing unnecessary and substitutes for it procedures which examine a man's ability to cope with the actual problems and situations he will find on his job. These procedures, which indicate what a man can *do* in specific situations, are the same for selection and for measuring development. They will be described in the section on developing executive skills which follows.

This approach suggests that executives should *not* be chosen on the basis of their apparent possession of a number of behavior characteristics or traits, but on the basis of their possession of the requisite skills for the specific level of responsibility involved.

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Moncton, N.B., R. C. Wilson, Executive Director

ONTARIO
Ontario Hospital Association,
Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care,
Toronto, D. W. Ogilvie, Director

QUEBEC
Quebec Hospital Service Association,
Montreal, E. Duncan Millican, President

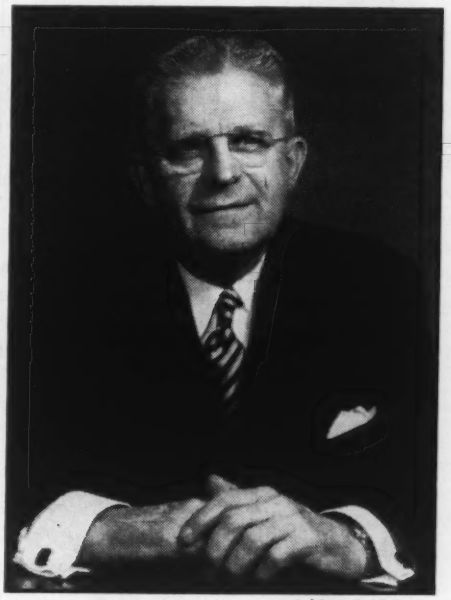
Who's Who in Business

Dual Capacity

By John Irwin

MILTON S. BERINGER, recently appointed president of the British American Oil Company, has probably contributed as much as any man to advance oil refining techniques in Canada. His experience in the industry dates from the time crude oil was distilled by shell-stills, which by modern technicians' yardsticks were pretty elementary, to today's highly technical and complex operation.

He now heads an integrated oil company, the largest owned by Canadians, with extensive exploration and production operations in the U.S. and Canada, crude oil and product lines, tankers, five refineries in four provinces and retail outlets from coast to coast. Mr. Beringer also retains his position as chairman of the board, which he has held since 1951. He is the first man in the company's 49-year history to serve in that dual capacity.



Ashley & Crippen

MILTON S. BERINGER

Born at Gonzales, Texas, in 1893, he attended Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and graduated in 1916 with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering. It was at college that he received the nickname "Fritz", given him by the baseball coach, and by it he is affectionately known throughout the industry.

Apart from service as a Second Lieutenant with the 133rd Field Artillery, U.S. Army, in France in World War I, he has been associated with the petroleum industry ever since. After leaving college he joined the Salpulpa Refining Company, which eventually became a part of the Continental Oil Company. His employment took him as far afield as Ploesti, the Roumanian oil fields of pre-World War II fame, on refinery construction. Returning to the U.S. in 1919, he joined the Allegheney-Arrow Oil Company and later the Northwest Stellarene Company. When B-A acquired the latter company's holdings at Coutts, Alberta, in the spring of 1934, Mr. Beringer was named plant superintendent.

During the next ten years he built B-A's Turner Valley absorption plant, refineries at Calgary and Clarkson, Ontario, and carried out major additions at the Montreal refinery, as well as at times managing the Calgary and Toronto refineries. In 1945 he was appointed manager of all the company's refineries and later that year was named vice-president in charge of manufacturing. During this period of his career he guided the biggest refinery construction program of the company's history, which included a completely new plant at Edmonton, and doubled the capacity of the refineries at Montreal and Moose Jaw.

He conducts the company's affairs from a large and comfortably furnished office on the executive floor of B-A's impressive headquarters in Toronto. Nearly six feet tall, a suave and well-dressed man, he has an easy informality and courtesy. He has a Texan's warmth and his soft drawl has a decisive undertone. An inveterate mixer at company social gatherings, he is especially happy when reminiscing about refinery operations in the early days—with its attendant hazards of fire and explosion.

With his wife, the former Mabelle Robertson (also of Gonzales), he lives in a penthouse apartment in Toronto. Their son, Milton R., a civil engineer graduate of the University of Toronto and a post-graduate in business administration of the University of Michigan, works for the Gulf Oil Company at Philadelphia.

B-A affairs have reduced time available for hunting and shooting trips (although he hopes to be in Calgary around goose-shooting time). He looks forward with enthusiasm to the football, baseball ("still follow the major leagues with great care") and hockey seasons. An occasional round of golf ("handicap is too high") helps to maintain his physical fitness. He holds memberships in several clubs including the National, Granite, Engineers (Montreal), York Downs and Toronto Golf.

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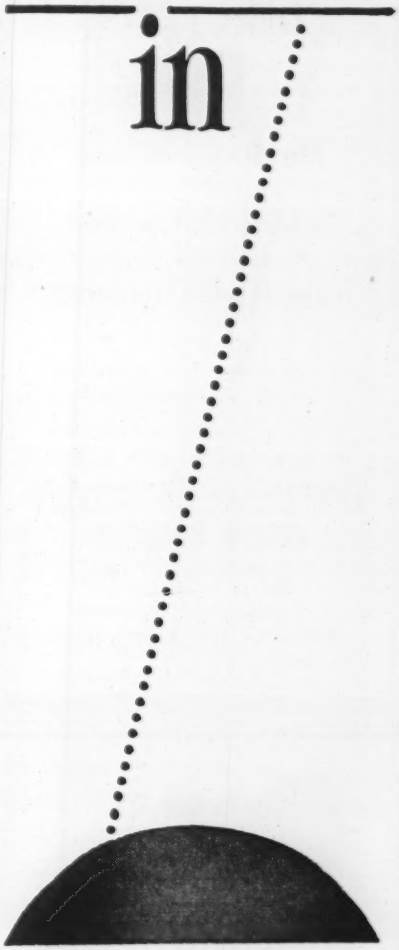

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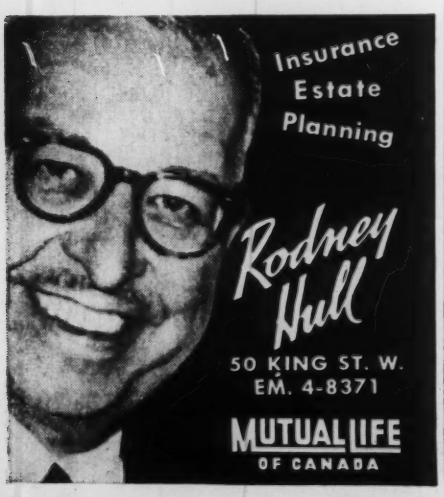


Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Brazilian Traction

"WOULD YOU COMMENT *upon Brazilian Traction. As I hold quite a number of shares, unfortunately purchased over* $12.00, *I am hoping for an advance that will allow me to recover my loss. What does your chart show?—G. M., Toronto.*

If we are to judge by the flow of inquiries concerning this company, Brazilian Traction has more anxious stockholders than any other industrial on the Canadian exchanges. The chart of the price movements that have occurred since the two-for-one split of 1951 illustrates the cause of their anxiety.

From the 1951 high of 13½ the price moved steadily downwards until the long channel between 9⅛ and 11¼ was formed. The announcement of a stock dividend in place of a cash dividend in late 1953 precipitated a sharp decline to 6⅝. The declaration of a cash dividend of 50 cents in April of last year prompted the recovery to 9⅝, after which the price slowly retreated to 6⅝ again in November.

The present flurry of trading which lifted the price back up to 9⅜ has apparently been based upon conjectures that a cash dividend would again be forthcoming. Supply near the 1954 high of 9⅝ effectively halted the advance and at the moment of writing the price stands at 9⅛.

As can be seen from this chart, the price movement has been confined between two well defined limits. When selling pressure has forced the price under $7.00, investors, attracted by the high yield, and traders taking short-term positions, have absorbed all the stock available. Conversely, the channel formed prior to the sharp decline of 1953 has provided an effective barrier. When a bid for stock is made, the market is flooded with offerings from short-term traders and investors anxious to "get out even". As has been noted in previous comments on this company, it is the serious economic condition in Brazil, rather than the operations of the company itself, which is the critical factor affecting this stock.

The decline in coffee prices over the past six months, has added further pressures to the shaky Brazilian economic structure. The government's attempt to peg coffee prices left Brazil with some 9 million bags of coffee unsold at the turn of the year and has further affected adversely the weak and unbalanced foreign exchange situation.

The multiple question marks surrounding Brazil's economic status, ranging from

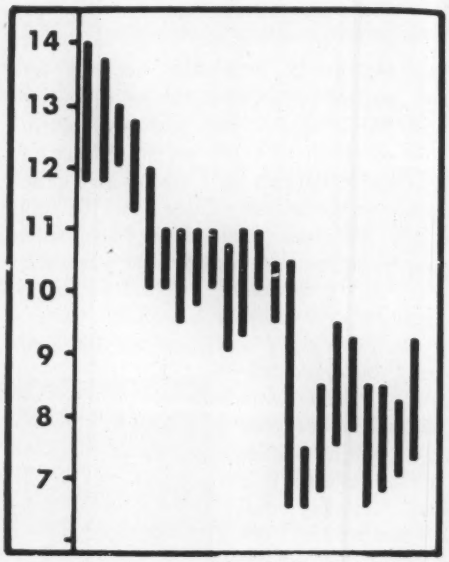


Chart by N. A. de Munnik

what further actions will be taken to conserve foreign exchange to political upsets, make any estimate of possible market action a mere guessing game. But it appears from the chart that only the very best of news will generate enough confidence among investors to push the price through the heavy layer of supply overhead.

Teck-Hughes

"WHAT IS *your opinion on Teck-Hughes Gold Mines? I bought* 1,000 *shares at* $4.55.—*J. Y. M., Unity, Sask.*

Teck-Hughes is one of the oldest mining companies in Canada. It was first incorporated in 1913, but the present company dates from 1923. The original gold property is now almost mined out, but the company still conducts a gold mining operation through Lamaque Gold Mines, of which Teck-Hughes owns 80.8 per cent of the outstanding stock. This has provided sufficient income to maintain the dividends of 15 cents per share paid since 1945.

The main speculative interest in the company has stemmed from the two copper properties the company is exploring. At Tashota, in northwestern Ontario, preliminary drilling has indicated copper values of from one to two per cent. As the property covers some 4,000 acres, a great deal of exploration work must be conducted before a definite engineering assessment can be finished.

The other property is held by Chip Mines Limited, which has 46 claims adjoining the south boundary of GECO Mines and Wilroy Mines in the Manitou-

wadge area. Teck-Hughes purchased 500,000 shares at 10 cents a share and a further 750,000 shares have been optioned on the basis of 75 per cent to Teck-Hughes and 25 per cent to Consolidated Howey. Northern Canada Mines holds a 20 per cent sub-interest in the Teck-Hughes options, including the 500,000 shares first subscribed for. So far no drilling reports showing commercial mineralization have appeared from this property.

The chart pattern of Teck-Hughes shows that the stock has emerged from a long downtrend which, in the years between the high of $5.70, reached in 1945, brought the price down to a low of $1.80 at the end of 1953. By the end of 1954 much of this decline had been erased and the price reached a high of $4.90 last January. A rather precipitous retreat brought the price down to $3.35 in February and since then the price range has been limited to a see-saw action between $3.00 and $4.00.

From the technical point of view, such a correction is a normal one, for after an advance of this magnitude a reversal of from a third to two-thirds of the move is a reasonable expectation. From observation of the trading pattern it has been evident that each dip under $3.50 has found ample bids available to absorb the shares.

How long this pattern will continue will, of course, depend upon the release of news on the drilling programs. If the news is favorable, as the trading pattern seems to imply, it would seem reasonable to expect that an advance to test the high of $4.90 will be made. Should such an advance generate sufficient strength to drive through the layer of supply between $5.00 and $5.70, laid down in 1945 and 1946, it would indicate technical objectives of $6.50 and $8.00.

Failure to provide good news would, of course, cast an entirely different aspect upon the chart pattern. Bad news would likely precipitate a decline to around 2.50 before meeting support again.

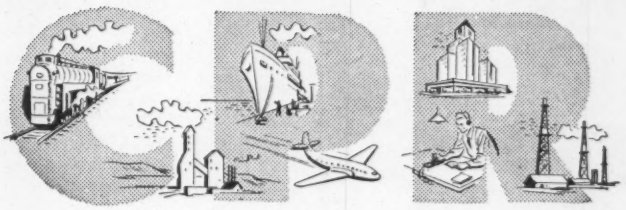
As the company appears to possess worthwhile prospects in the areas mentioned previously, holding your position seems warranted at this time.

Sudbury Contact

WOULD YOU *recommend the purchase of Sudbury Contact Mines?—C. C. M., Hythe, Alta.*

The recent activity in Sudbury Contact Mines can be attributed to the efforts of the underwriters to distribute 300,000 shares which were underwritten at 25, 30 and 35 cents. An additional 800,000 shares have been optioned at prices ranging from 40 cents to $1.50, which leaves only 345,000 shares remaining in the treasury.

On their property in the Beaverlodge area, an exploration program is being con-



Canadian Pacific Railway Company has grown into one of the world's major transportation and communication systems. The Company's operations include its transcontinental railway system, as well as express, steamship, cable, telegraph, hotel and airline services.

The Company owns over 51% of the stock of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company Limited, one of the world's leading producers of lead, zinc, silver and chemical fertilizers.

Title to petroleum rights are held by the Company underlying more than 11,300,000 acres of land in the Prairie Provinces which provide the Company with substantial revenues from rentals, royalties and reservation fees.

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McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31, 1955, payable April 20, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1955.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25¢) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable 15th April, 1955 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on 21st March, 1955.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
G. G. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
24th February, 1955.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st APRIL, 1955,

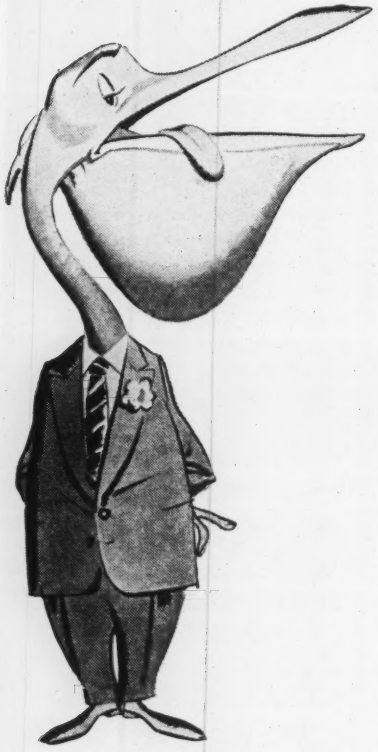
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business 15th March, 1955.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES PETTIT,
Manager.

March 4th, 1955.

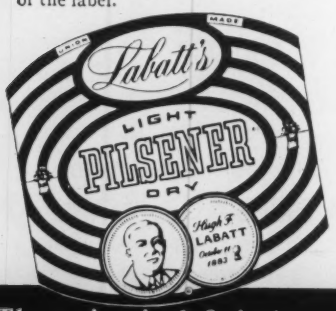
Thirsty?



. . . TRY A PILSENER

Call that a beak? It's more like a beaker! And oh! for a beakerful of sparkling Pilsener. The lightness of Pilsener—lighter than ale—allows you to take deep draughts. And the unique dryness—drier even than lager—cures thirst like magic . . . the first refreshing trickle quickly turns a thirsty throat into a source of pleasure!
Try Labatt's Pilsener today—at home or in your favourite hotel or tavern.

The only beer in the world endorsed by brewmasters from seven *other* breweries. Made to the original Pilsen formula with yeast specially flown from Europe. See the BACK of the label.



The swing is definitely to
LABATT'S

ducted probing the ore bodies lying adjacent to Lorado. The first two drill holes reached a depth of 1,800 ft. without encountering radioactive materials. Results of the third hole now being drilled are not available.

On the market, the stock advanced to a high of 69 cents in mid-November. From there a gradual decline brought the price down to a recent low of 30 cents. Technically, the stock still looks weak and a further decline to 25 cents is quite possible.

Under the present circumstances the stock is not attractive. However, if the options at higher prices are exercised, coupled with favorable drilling results, a small advance stimulated by the underwriters could be expected.

In Brief

I HOLD *shares of Yellowknife Volcanic Gold. Should I continue to hold?—M. L. L., Toronto.*

What else?

HAVE YOU *any information on Caral Mining Co.?—H. C., Ladysmith, BC.*

Just that it's dormant.

I HOLD 5,000 *shares of Pacific (Eastern) Gold Mines at 16 cents a share. Would you advise buying more stock at the present market or selling what I have now?—W. D., Wilson Creek, BC.*

Hold but don't average down.

WHAT ARE *the prospects for Ribago Rouyn Mines?—R. A. D., Toronto.*

Limited.

ARE SHARES *of Elliott Uranium an attractive speculation?—R. C. B., Hamilton, Ont.*

Not very.

WHILE GOING *through my files the other day I came across some shares of Blouin Lake Gold Mines which I bought 15 years ago. Have they any value today?—I. W. H., Edmundston, NB.*

Re-file them under wallpaper.

HAVE SHARES *of Dobie Mines any market value now?—G. R. S., Halifax.*

No.

I AM *considering buying shares of Mindus Corporation. What is your opinion?—J. H. W., Hamilton, Ont.*

Unfavorable.

I HAVE *some shares in Temagami Mining Co. Have you any information on this company?—C. B., Fort William, Ont.*

The property has been idle since May, 1954.

DO YOU *consider Larum Mines a good speculation at the present market of 15 cents?—D. L. U., Cornwall, Ont.*

No.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared the dividends listed below on the Company's **CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES** for the quarter ending 31 March 1955 payable on 1 April 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business on 7 March 1955. In respect of shares represented by any share warrant, the said dividends will be payable on or after 1 April 1955 at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada on presentation of the respective dividend coupons listed below: —

Series	Coupon No.	Dividend per Share
4%	32	$1.00
4½%	2	$0.56
4¾%	26	$1.19
5%	10	$0.62

The transfer books will not be closed.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
G. G. WOODWARD
Assistant Secretary

Vancouver, B.C.
24 February 1955

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1562 has been issued authorizing the Universal Reinsurance Company Limited of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 53. Quarterly, 50c. per share, payable March 31st, 1955 to holders of record at the close of business on March 7th, 1955.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 25th, 1955.

What's news at Inco?

THE BEAM OF A POLICE FLASHLIGHT picks out a burglar who has been caught by sound waves he couldn't hear. These sound waves are sent out by the Alertronic Alarm —a new device in which *small rods of nickel* play a vital part.

INCO NICKEL RODS SET OFF ALARM BUT BURGLARS CANNOT HEAR IT

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT a burglar is stuffing silver into a bag. Suddenly he is pinned in the glare of a flashlight. The police have him, trapped by a sound he couldn't hear. The Alertronic Alarm has done its job.

The heart of this device is two slender rods of pure nickel that change their length when magnetized, causing a diaphragm to vibrate and send out sound waves so high-pitched they cannot be heard by human ears. But the slightest movement by an intruder disturbs the sound waves and sets off the alarm.

Inco research and development teams in cooperation with industry have been in the forefront of the world's metallurgical developments since 1921. The knowledge and experience gained are among Inco's greatest assets. Inco research points the way to Inco's future!

INCO NICKEL TRADE MARK

Nickel helps report fires

Even the heat of a wad of paper smoldering in an ashtray will disturb the sound waves and set off the Alertronic Alarm.

It also drives mice crazy

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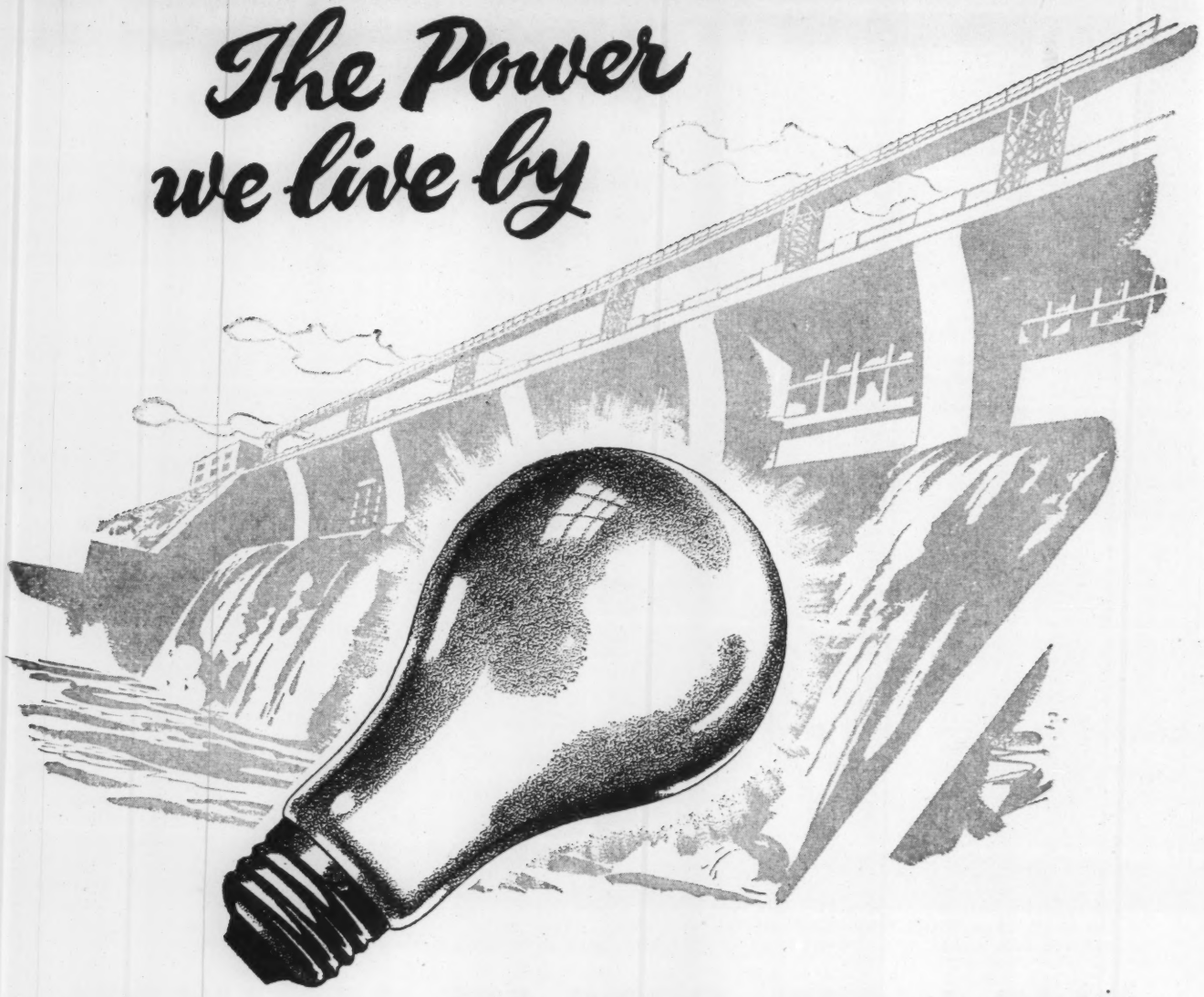

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IF INDUSTRY NEEDS IT...CANADIAN VICKERS BUILDS IT... BETTER

Advertising

The Common Touch

By John Carlton

"WE CAN SAY NOTHING about our product that competitors can't say about theirs," is the reason given by many non-advertisers for not advertising. No such consideration has restrained Canadian banks from using the printed word to promote their services. All of them transact the same type of business in a more or less standardized form. In the mind of the public, a bank is a bank, and a new depositor picks a branch more for its convenience than anything else. In spite of this similarity, Canadian banks are consistent national advertisers and some of them have by this promotional activity given themselves definite personalities. They have managed to rid themselves of the starchiness that so long distinguished them.

They have not yet tied in their branches completely with the camaraderie of the printed word. There is little of the enterprise shown by many banks in the United States where drive-in curb service, and exhibits of customers' products are made in the bank premises, to name but two of the innovations introduced down South. The Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Montreal, however, are conducting campaigns to announce new services. The latter is offering "after hours" service for storekeepers and business houses in ten cities.

Advertising copywriters who have used up their stock of Hollywood adjectives for a product, and know not where to turn for new superlatives, need despair no longer. A cubicle genius has discovered a simple solution to the problem. An advertisement for whisky shows two men sampling the product. One sits in silent appreciation. From the mouth of the other proceeds a conversational balloon which is wordless. Copy explains: "Man trying to find words to tell his host how much he enjoys the flavor . . . Might as well give up. Can't be put into words . . . Only thing is to taste it. . ." The wordless balloon technique should prove a godsend to the stumped copywriter.

Despite the increase in the number of private food brands displayed by supermarkets, chains and the larger independents, branded products continue to more than hold their own. A survey of fifty grocery commodities among the major advertised brands, the A. C. Nielsen Company reports, shows such merchandise continues its sales lead.

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The straw weaves are myriad, many of new invention;
but all are fashioned for the delight of the eye . . .
Here is one beauty, typical of the Spring millinery in
the Easter Parade at Eaton's.

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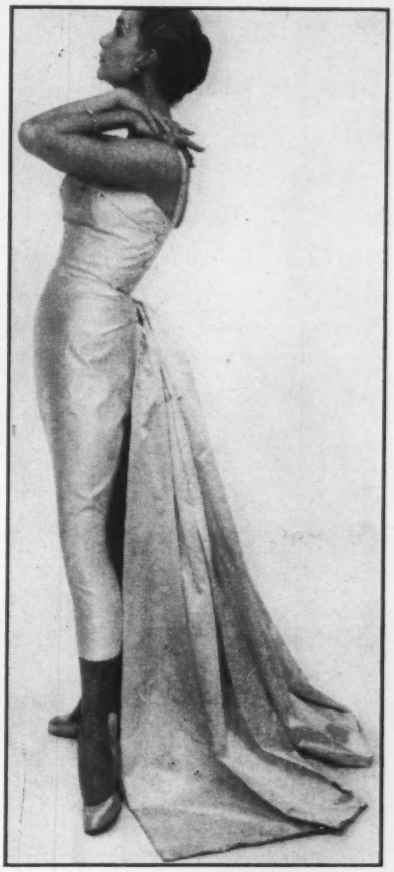
women

John Cavanagh



TWO VIEWS *of "The Slink" silhouette introduced by London's John Cavanagh. Left is a blue-grey tweed suit, with an easy-fitting jacket that buttons snugly at the hips. Right is a yellow satin gown with the back-swept drapery buttoned onto the sheath.*

Conversation Pieces:

WE FIND IT HARD to get over the notion that a sweater, no matter how lavishly trimmed, is just knitwear and suitable for taking along to the cottage. This is old-fashioned prejudice, however. Sweaters this year are announced as *haute couture*. They are strewn with sequins and seed-pearls, trimmed with dyed-to-match fur collars, lined with brocade and shaped to the new long torso line. If they continue their social progress they'll probably twinkle eventually with General Electric diamonds. Fundamentally, of course, they are the same old familiar garment, as comforting and clinging as Balbriggans, and it is as true as it ever was that you get out of a sweater exactly what you put into it.

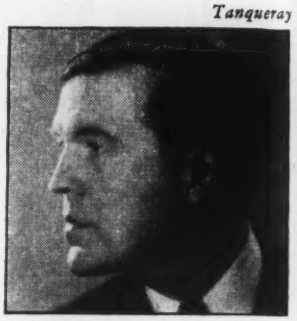
WE ARE STILL catching echoes of Mrs. Margaret Knight's attack on God over the BBC. Psychologist Knight's doctrine of scientific humanism sounds impressive and we are still doing our best to dope it out. Scientific, of course, suggests the process of weighing, measuring and analysing, and humanism obviously has something to do with human behavior. All right, then. Since almost anything, including detergents and toothpaste, can be weighed, analysed and brought to scientific perfection, why not human behavior? It can be, and it comes out as Social Adjustment. This is an admirable solution, though almost as difficult to arrive at as the Kingdom of Heaven within you, an old-fashioned end-product which Psychologist Knight briskly throws out. This leaves everything completely explained and clear as mud.

SURVEYS, WHICH ARE COMING TO FORM a larger and larger part of our daily reading, tell us that women nowadays select nearly all the clothes worn by men. They study and evaluate suitings, decide whether a cardigan, pullover or old-fashioned waistcoat is suitable for any given occasion, select socks, ties and handkerchiefs, making sure that they match, or in specially solicitous cases, making sure that they *don't*. Most men, the survey indicated, buy their own hats. However, there are plenty of wives who present their husbands with gift certificates, and then go along with them to the hat department, just to make sure that any confidence isn't misplaced.

IT WAS INTERESTING to catch up with a survey which pointed out that men are the final arbiters in home decoration. Wives hurry about matching swatches, collecting color cards and measuring furniture. Then when all the data is in, husbands settle down to make the decisions, which are final. Interior decoration, the researchers found, rouses the sense of generalship that is latent even in the Milquetoasts. "Today's husband," says Designer Boris Kroll of New York, "is aware that his home is representative of his role in society. It is his setting in the community." With role and setting established, husbands, it seems, can afford to let their wives run the costume department. Friends, clients, and business contacts who meet him in his own four walls aren't likely to pay much attention to what he is wearing. They probably figure that, like themselves, he was rigged out by his wife.

John Cole

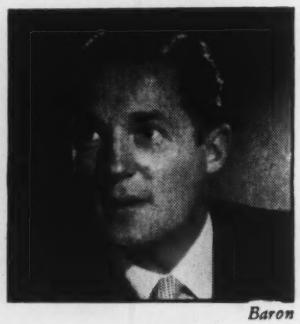
RONALD PATERSON *photographed exclusively for* SATURDAY NIGHT *in his London salon with a model wearing his mottled green British wool dress, combining fan and box pleats. Scottish-born Mr. Paterson has a Canadian wife.*



Tanqueray

British Wools: London Designers

NORMAN HARTNELL (*above*) *and his ensemble of jacket and dress in clay-beige British woollen tweed. The jacket pockets define the low waistline and the slim day dress has a nipped-in waist.*



Baron

HARDY AMIES (*above*) *and his straight-cut chesterfield coat in milk-white British hopsack tweed. The coat has low pockets and a fringed scarf. White wool coats are very popular in London and Paris.*

Leather Makes a Come-back

LEATHER FURNITURE is again in style — not the heavy, dull-toned monstrosities of the Victorian era—but colorful, handsome designs in modern motif. Leather is even invading the drapery department. At Toronto Simpson's recent Homemakers' Show, there were leather shutters trimmed with brass and curtains of platinum colored leather hung on brass poles.

ABOVE: Leather and wrought iron are combined in this setting by interior designer Maurizio Tempestini of Florence, Italy. The black leather of the chair seats contrasts with the natural tan leather of the backs.

BELOW: Leather with copper is the theme in this setting by interior designer C. Eugene Stephenson, A.I.D., with the pink-copper leather chair outlined by copper nail heads. Startling color contrast is provided by the aqua-marine leather table cover, with the edge tooled in gold.

Photos: courtesy Simpson's, by Alex Gray

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"Since taking the N.I.A. Course, I have written 14 articles. Eleven have been accepted and I expect to sell the others shortly. The guidance I have received from N.I.A. is responsible for most of the success I have had." — Mr. Charles K. Walton, 21 Willard Ave., Ottawa.

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It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Many people who **should** be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and, therefore, give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write — stories, articles on business, hobbies, travels, sports, news items, local, church and club activities, etc. — things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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Letters

Military Training

HOW CAN Canada's army be anything more than a "rickety skeleton" as long as we refuse to admit the necessity of compulsory military service? At least a year's training ought to be given to every young man in the country. Even should his services never be required for fighting, such training would do much to compensate for the lack of discipline prevalent nowadays both at home and school. More than one young man in the last war regretted that he had never been taught the meaning of obedience until he found himself in the army. Everyone has to learn this lesson sometime and a year's compulsory service would give recruits this and the country the nucleus of an army that would enable us to fulfil our obligations to the United Nations and NATO with some confidence.

Prince Albert, Sask. ARTHUR FERNHOLM

Clear Meaning

YOUR EDITORIAL "Communication in Art" says something that was badly needed. The failure of modern artists to communicate their meaning to any but an initiate few does much to explain the new and important status photography has reached. Good photography is representational, yes, but it is also just as evocative of emotion as any good art ought to be. And it never fails to make its meaning clear. The painters have lost out. The camera in the hands of an intelligent, observant, sympathetic technician means art of the highest calibre.

North Bay, Ont. FREDA ARGUE

Forest Waste

FEW CANADIANS should know more about our forestry problems than Robson Black. . .

However, I may be excused disagreement with Mr. Black's final sentence: ". . . our awareness of the dangers is too well-advanced, our love of country too vigorous, to let such disasters happen". They have already happened in extensive areas in different parts of Canada. One could point to the dust bowl of the west and vast areas of forest land rendered completely barren by repeated fires in various provinces. How also can one be complacent about the situation in Ontario where, in 1948, fire in the Blind River area burnt 1,000 square miles, including one of the largest remaining white pine stands in Canada? When this fire was just starting and man-power was desperately needed, the Ontario Government allowed 300 men to remain on their jobs in Blind River for two weeks, in the very lumber mill whose limits were burning. Did public "awareness" demand an open inquiry? It is to laugh—and it could happen again this summer.

Whitevale, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN

Gas Pipeline

YOUR COMMENT on the routing of the natural gas pipeline from Alberta to Eastern Canada is typical of your lack of national consciousness. Like too many other Canadians, you must always defer to the United States. . . The pipeline is a project to be ranked with the building of a transcontinental railway, and building it wholly within Canada would be symbolic of the pride and faith we have in this country. . .

Calgary JONAS MULQUEEN

. . . THERE IS no doubt about the stupidity of refusing to allow the builders of the pipeline to route it through the great industrial complex south of Lake Superior and Lake Erie, where there are markets along most of its length. The builders would have no difficulty financing the project if it followed that route. The Alberta producers would get a decent price at well-head and the consumers in Eastern Canada would buy the gas at competitive prices, because the cost of construction would be paid by consumers in the United States. . .

Edmonton S. H. WILLOUGHBY

Of Many Things

YOU NEVER fail to applaud "cultural" projects like the building of concert halls and aquariums. Apparently you are not aware that the real need in this country is not for these frills, which will in any case please only a small part of the population, but for housing. Next to unemployment, housing is the nation's major problem—and solving it would go a long way towards solving the problem of unemployment.

An appropriate subject for comment would be the Toronto proposal to spend $3 million of public money on improving the zoo. A good house can be built for $8000, which means that 375 houses for human beings could be built for what Toronto proposes to spend on a bunch of animals. The 375 houses would not, of course, begin to meet the demand in the city for houses at prices working people can afford to pay, but at least it would be a step in the right direction. . .

Toronto HAROLD A. JOHNSTON

THE TALK in Parliament, just like the comments of your correspondents, about a Canadian Bill of Rights, is futile. It is worthy of academic discussion, and that is all, because the fact is that at least one province, Quebec, is not going to give up to a central government its right to control civil liberties within the province. There may be other provinces with similar convictions, but they do not need to commit themselves, because they know that no Federal government is going to alienate Quebec. . .

Montreal PAUL DESAULNIERS

MAY I have an opportunity to urge responsible, ethical real estate men to rid their business of shady operators? Several times a week we receive telephone calls from salesmen who say they have heard we are thinking of buying property (we haven't) or that we are ready to sell the house we live in (we do not own the house, we rent it). Sometimes they request personal information and generally finish off the conversation with impertinent remarks. . . Ethical salesmen suffer as a result of these practices. . .

Toronto PETER T. KINGSBURY

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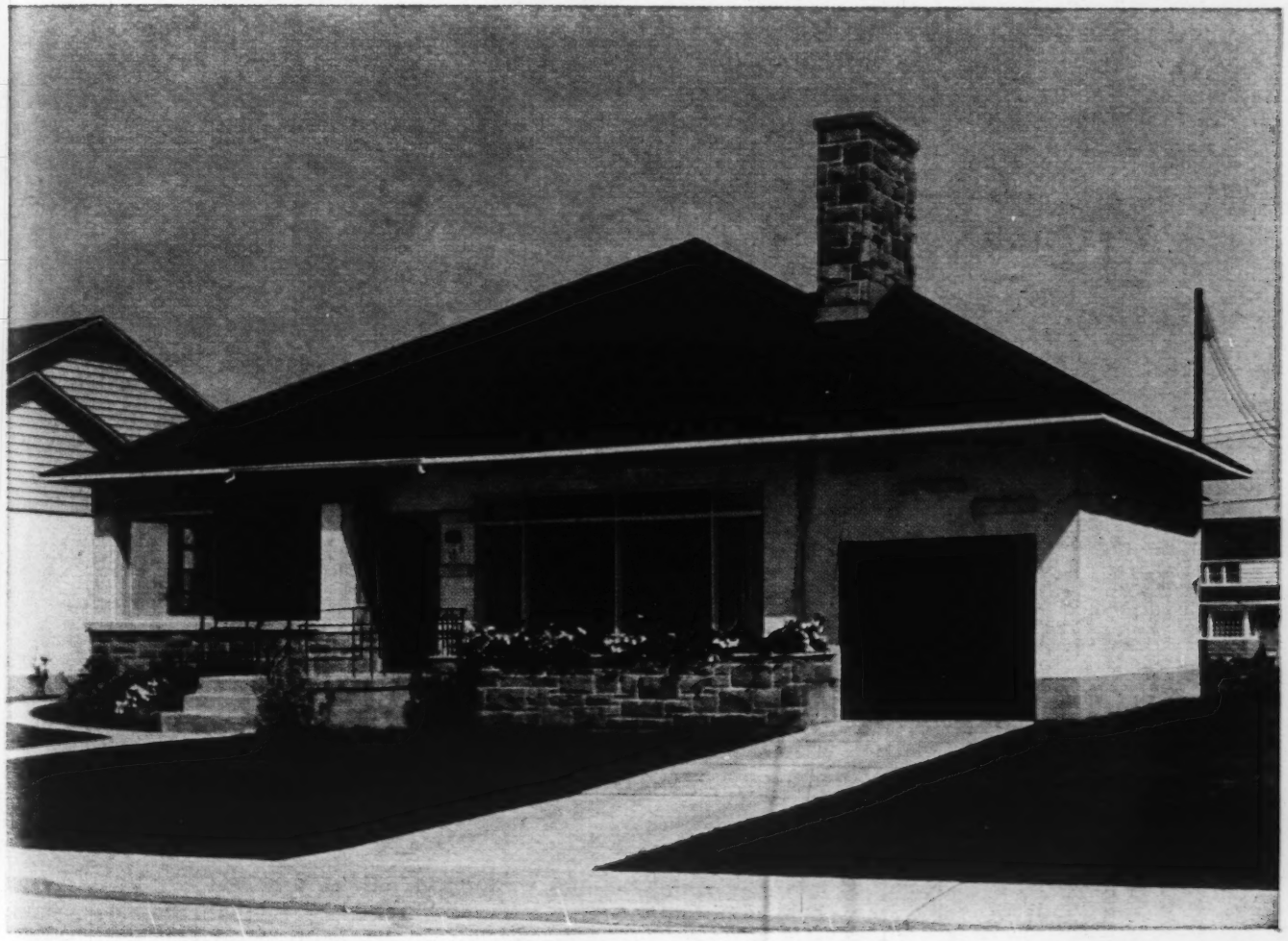

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